

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 186.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM ALL STATE-INTERFERENCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on MONDAY EVENING, June the 18th. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by THOMAS PRICE, Esq., LL.D., the Treasurer, and the Meeting will be addressed by several Members of Parliament and other gentlemen.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Office of the Association.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,

4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

Secretary.

A GREAT PUBLIC MEETING in EXETER HALL, in support of R. COBDEN'S MOTION for INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 11th.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY; established 1837. No. 62, King William-street. Capital, One Million.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and risks of all descriptions insured at moderate rates.

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LOANS of £1,000 and under advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.

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THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for THREE or FOUR BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constraint or exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guinea per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE INSURANCES.

Offices:—7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium Fund.

Profits are added as a Bonus to Policies, or paid in Cash, or applied in Abatement of the Annual Premiums.

The Assured are exempt from all liability of Partnership.

A Low Fixed Rate without participation of Profits.

Parties proceeding out of the limits of Europe are liberally treated.

FIRE INSURANCE on every description of Property at moderate Rates, and MARINE INSURANCE at the current Premiums.

Prospectuses free on personal or written application.

LAURENCE, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool. Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

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Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a respectable General Drapery Establishment, a steady active ASSISTANT and good SALESMAN; one whose character will bear the strictest investigation.

Apply to Mr. C. CURTIS, Draper, Wellingborough.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.

OPENING OF THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.

THIS New Chapel, capable of seating 1,200 Persons, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849, when TWO SERMONS will be preached, that in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., President of Cheshunt College; that in the Evening at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster. After which Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund.

After the Morning Service, DINNER will be provided in the Large School-room, Tickets 2s. 6d. each. On the following morning, THURSDAY, JUNE 14th, a PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be held at Half-past Eight o'clock, at which the subject of Religious and Secular Education will be discussed, when EDWARD MIALI, Esq., of London; WILLIAM TICK, Esq., of Sopley Park; the Rev. E. R. CONDER, of Poole, with other ministers and friends, will take a part. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each.

On the Lord's Day following, June 17th, the Rev. A. J. MONNIS, of Holloway, will preach in the Morning, at half-past Ten; also in the Evening, at half-past Six.

In the Afternoon, the Rev. THOMAS PULLAN, the Pastor, will preach at a quarter-past Three o'clock. After these services Collections will also be made.

This new institution comprises a Commodious Chapel, 50 ft. by 80 ft., with Double Gallery; a Lecture-room, capable of seating 250 persons; a School-room for 400 Children, 12½ ft. high; an Infants' School-room, for 150 Children, adjoining; Separate Class-rooms for Young Men and Young Women.

The Expenditure since the commencement, in 1844, has been between £5,000 and £8,000, in addition to the maintenance of the ministry and institutions, of which the congregation and friends have raised £3,300.

The promoters of this new cause earnestly invite the presence and aid of all the surrounding ministers and churches; but especially would they hope, on this important occasion, that many of the Christians of the Metropolis will also, by their presence and influence, encourage the effort to spread the Gospel on Congregational principles, amidst a dense population in one of the most important provincial towns of the Kingdom.

THE ATHENÆUM

COFFEE AND READING ROOMS,

(Nearly opposite Abney Park Cemetery),

HIGH-STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON.

W. G. POCKOCK respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above premises, where it will be his endeavour to secure their patronage, by supplying every article, of the best quality, at the lowest remunerating price, and by giving every suitable attention to the comfort and convenience of his customers.

W. G. P. has a pleasant and commodious Reading-room on the first-floor, where parties can be supplied with refreshments at a slight addition to the charges exhibited in the Coffee-room.

In addition to the Daily Papers, the following weekly papers and periodicals are taken in:—The *Nonconformist*, *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, *Illustrated London News*, *Standard of Freedom*, *Railway Guide*, *Sidney's Emigrant Journal*, *Punch*, *The Friend*, *He and of Peace*, *Norfolk News*, *Suffolk Chronicle*, *Manchester Times*, and other portions of the provincial press, with a regular supply of American, South Australian, and New Zealand papers; also a Library of upwards of 300 volumes, including some of the best and most recent works on Emigration, and the Colonies generally.

Parties visiting that beautiful place of sepulture, "Abney Park Cemetery," will find every accommodation at this establishment for obtaining suitable refreshments.

The *Daily News* or *Times* to be sold next day, at half-price, and can be sent (post free) to any part of town.

EXETER-HALL.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL being CLOSED

for Repairs, EXETER-HALL has been taken for the use of the Congregation for Six or Eight Sabbaths, commencing with SUNDAY next, JUNE 10th. Worship and Preaching will be conducted in the Hall on the mornings and evenings of the Sabbaths named, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Minister of Westminster Chapel. The Morning Service will commence at ELEVEN, and the Evening at Half-past SIX. As the Hall affords more than sufficient accommodation for the Westminster Chapel Congregation, the attendance of persons not connected with any Christian Congregation is invited. In the Morning services a course of Sermons will be delivered on "The History of Worship," and in the Evening, discourses will be presented on miscellaneous subjects, a list of which may be obtained at the Hall after the Services.

SUMMER DRINKS.

IMPORTANT TO PASTRYCOOKS, CONFECTIONERS, FRUITERERS, and those who suffer from Heat.

MONSIEUR VILLENEUVE, 6, Spur-street,

Leicester-square, will forward, on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps, his invaluable collection of Recipes for wholesome and refreshing beverages, printed on beautiful paper, with full directions, for the exhilarating NECTAR of the GODS (justly esteemed by the public), LEMONADE, Milk ditto, LEMON SHERBET, RASPBERRYADE, SPRUCE BEER, GINGER BEER, &c. &c. The last is a most valuable recipe. Also in Powders, LEMON KALI—an indescribably refreshing beverage, ready at any time by dipping a tea-spoonful in a glass of water—LEMONADE, AERATED SODA, SEIDLITZ, GINGER BEER, &c. &c. The value of these recipes cannot be too highly estimated, for, while they will prove a source of great relief to the before-mentioned trades, to Families and those who suffer from the warm weather they are truly indispensable, inasmuch as it refreshes and makes them re-assume their former comely appearance, at a nominal expense, without any trouble. M. V. thanks the numerous members of the GLORIOUS Temperance Society who have honoured him with their patronage, and assures them that he will use every available means to make them more extensively known.

SAYCE'S

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT

A NEW LIGHT OVERCOAT FOR THE SPRING, May suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.

53, CORNHILL.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 n, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-

POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130 n, Oxford-street."

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

The PALETOT reduced to £1 16s., and the cloth of a much finer texture than the "original Paletot." The Manufacturing Partner in this Establishment having lived some time with Messrs. H. I. and J. Nicoll, of Regent-street, has paid much attention to this generally approved garment, and can recommend it to purchasers as being superior as well as less in price. Every size kept ready made.

The OXONIAN (new coat), £1 15s. The most graceful garment of the day.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6; Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do. 2 15 0; England Cloth, Fast Colour.

SAXONY BLACK TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and Fancy Trousers and Waistcoats in every variety.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is not one of the common advertising ready-made shops of the day, but is opened on the principle of giving the fashion, quality, and workmanship of the best West-end Tailors on the most economical terms for cash. First-rate talent is employed in the cutting department, and none but the best workmen kept, and as the business is under the direction of the principals, the Public have a guarantee of everything being well done, from the first purchases of Woollen of the best manufacturers down to the finish of the garment.

Observe: "PALETOT EMPORIUM," 37, POULTRY, near the Bank.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respect-

fully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *élite* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics; likewise to the superiority of his Bleaching process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Morning, Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rustling, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plaits of all kinds. Shippers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 132, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

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DR. NEATE will send any one, on Receipt of Thirteen Postage Stamps, his newly-discovered remedy for Soft and Hard CORNS, BUNIONS, &c. It instantly gives relief in the most painful cases, and perfectly cures in a day or two. Testimonials just received:—

"It cured my corns like magic."—Rev. H. Willmott, Hammer-smith.

"Send me some more. I never met with such a cure before."—Dr. Gray, Mile End, Heris.

"It perfectly cured my corns after everything else had failed."—H. Brown, draper, Lynn, Norfolk.

This remedy was never known to fail. Address, Dr. NEATE, 12, King-street, Long-acre, London.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.	
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 8 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney places, in gilt frames	£3 2s to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	£s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE
AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. A certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in incessant Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have never been known to fail.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, &c., No. 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

"**JAMES ELLIS,**"
(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)
To Mr. Keating.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER IV.

GALVANISM.—In my last letter I think I proved very clearly that the powers of the digestive organs depended principally on the supply of nervous influence to them, and also that the galvanic apparatus is capable of supplying that influence to those nerves which are deficient of it. I will now enter still further into the subject, and will endeavour to prove that most of the diseases with which we are afflicted arise primarily from a diseased state of the digestive organs. When the food is received into the stomach, it is there submitted to the action of the gastric juice, the secretion of which commences on the instant the food comes in contact with its coats; this juice converts the food into chyme, which is expelled by the contractile power of the stomach into the duodenum, where it meets with the bile and the pancreatic juice, by the action of which it is converted into a viscid fluid called "chyle," and a thick yellow residue. The chyle is now taken up by the absorbent vessels, and is mixed with the general current of venous blood, which, after passing through the lungs, both chyle and venous blood are converted into red, arterial, nutritive blood, and which is now distributed by the heart through the arteries, to supply strength and nourishment to every part of the body. This is the process of digestion described in a few words. That is, it is the process which goes on in a healthy stomach; but it is very different in an unhealthy one. In the healthy state, there is just the quantity of gastric juice secreted to prepare blood for the wants of the system. It is not so in the diseased stomach. Food is swallowed; a small secretion of gastric juice takes place; a proportionate quantity of food is digested, and the remainder undergoes a state of fermentation. Gases are formed; a flatulency is the consequence; acids are generated; and what is termed "heart-burn" is the consequence. The food in a state of fermentation is either vomited or escapes into the intestines, and which is the cause of the irritative excitement, the colicky pains and bowel complaints, unfortunately, too well known to need further description. Thus, then, it will be evident that there will not be that supply of new blood necessary to give strength to the various parts of the body; for it is the blood that forms the bone—it is the blood that repairs the waste of muscle, nerve, skin, and vessels. This waste is continually going on—it never ceases; and, unless the waste can be repaired, disease must follow. There is a common saying in my native country (Devonshire), "That the worst spoke in the wheel creaks first;" and depend upon it, that whether that "spoke" be the liver, lungs, or any other part, that will be the first attacked. Often do I hear the sufferer from indigestion, on his first visit, say to me, "Oh, Sir, if you knew how wretched I feel, you would pity me. I have no energy, no resolution; all my affairs are neglected; my mind seems incapable of the least exertion; my strength has vanished, both from mind and body." How can it be otherwise? The waste is continually going on, and if it be not replaced, weakness must be the result. You may as well expect to get power in a steam-engine without a fire, as to get power in the brain and muscles without a healthy supply of new blood. The blood circulates in every part, from the brain to the toes; let it be impeded in its circulation, or vitiated in quality, and disease is the inevitable result. That Galvanism will restore the digestive powers to their healthy state, I have proofs of daily; and I can conscientiously state that I succeed nineteen times out of twenty. Invalids, to whom it is not convenient to visit London, are informed that the price of my Portable Galvanic Apparatus is Ten Guineas. They will not have the least difficulty in using them, as I supply them with every information.

WILLIAM H. HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism,
23, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. **WILLIAM HOOPEE HALSE**, for his pamphlet on **MEDICAL GALVANISM**, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c., of very superior quality, at exceedingly low prices; viz., the very best **BRUSSELS CARPETS**, 3s. 3d. per yard. Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. Elegant Damask for Curtains, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per yard. Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 34 guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s. Dining-room Chairs, warranted all horse hair, from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

Easy Chairs, in endless variety, from 30s. to 6 guineas. Couches of superior quality, from 34 to 7 guineas. CHAMBER CHAIRS, from 2s. to 4s. Japanned French Bedstead, 16s. 6d. Mahogany ditto ditto, 3 guineas to 6 guineas. Marble-top Wash-stand, 32s. 6d. to 5 guineas. 3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d. 3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 44 guineas. Wool Mattresses, from 14s. Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 34 to 7 guineas. Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of **CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE**, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, tawdry articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly purified and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabourettes, Brocades, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and *recherché* designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in London, for articles of the same quality.

The name of **VOLLUM** has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 42 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

Families waited upon with patterns and designs without charge if not approved. Detailed Catalogues, containing an accurate guide to persons about commencing housekeeping, to be had gratis, or sent post free.

No charge made for packing country orders.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, ELY-PLACE,

HOLBORN-HILL, LONDON, still continues to supply the afflicted with his Celebrated Cure for Single or Double Rupture, the efficacy of which is now too well established to need comment. It is easy in application, produces no inconvenience, and will be forwarded on receipt of a Post-office order, or Stamps for 6s. 6d., with a statement of the case.

Dr. De R. begs to caution the public, that he has not cured 3,000 cases, but he has cured a very great many, and guarantees a cure to every one who will apply, by letter or personally, between the hours of 10 and 1, 4 and 8, and Sundays 10 and 1 only.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be stepped for months together in cold water, and when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented.

JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

Being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

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The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

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Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0 ..	3 15 0
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JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

GOOD NEWS FOR HUSBANDS.

"WASHING-DAY is the day most dreaded in the domestic calendar. By some is its advent regarded with ghastly horror; and where's the man who would not gladly rid himself of such a necessary nuisance? Intolerable as are reputed to be those high and mighty things called 'curtain-lectures,' not one poor wight, we feel convinced, but would rather sustain a score of them than bear the infinitesimal woes of a washing-day. A domestic Lethe has, therefore, long been a desideratum, but, we rejoice to say, is now attainable. To Mr. **HARPER TWELVETREES** is due the honour and emolument of this discovery—the greatest wonder of this wondrous age. Womankind will laud him for it, and men bestow on him their benisons. 'But what is it?' inquires the reader. We'll tell you—not wherein the discovery consists, but—what Mr. Twelvetrees has discovered. He has effected a domestic revolution:—Queen Scrub is deposed, and a Republic of Soap-suds holds sway. Incredible as it may appear, a six-weeks' wash may be accomplished before breakfast, for less than sixpence, without the aid of a washerwoman! 'Pshaw! its all moonshine; Mr. Harper is a visionary—an enthusiast.' He is neither; although, we acknowledge, we did, at one period, form a similar estimate of his character. Don't condemn the man unheard. In our establishment his 'directions' have been followed, and his 'process' tried. And a most simple process it is, and eminently economical and expeditious. No rubbing is required at 'the tub,' nor a tithe of the usual time. The linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, and not in the least deteriorated. The process has also been tested in the family of a gentleman whom we rank among our acquaintance, and he pronounces it a positive blessing to that portion of frail humanity which, like himself, has long been occupied in explorations for a benedictine El Dorado where washing-days are unknown. As many of our readers will naturally desire to obtain the 'Directions,' we here print the address of the author—Mr. **HARPER TWELVETREES**, 14, New Millman-street, Foundling Hospital, London, of whom they may be procured. The cost is a mere trifle—one-and-thirty postage stamps—the intrinsic value being inestimable. We shall be happy to furnish any further information that may be required on the subject of this washing wonder; that is, any particulars not involving a knowledge of details; for who would be so unjust, so callous, as to deprive the inventor of any portion of the emolument he is entitled to derive from his truly ingenious discovery?"—*Guernsey Comet*, March 5th, 1849.

KENT and RICHARDS, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers. By order. Price 2s. 6d.

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Price 1s. per Packet.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYING TEETH and rendering them SOUND and PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. Brande's Enamel does not destroy the nerve, but, by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions, Instant Ease is obtained, and a Lasting Cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 186.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE REGIUM DONUM DEBATE.

MR. CHARLES LUSHINGTON, member for Westminster, will or will not, as he may feel disposed, excuse us for telling him our very humble opinion of himself and of his doings on Monday night. On the proposal of that item of the Miscellaneous Estimates which includes the sum of £1,695 to poor Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales, the honourable gentleman is reported to have said that, "early in the session he had given notice of his intention to oppose the *Regium Donum*, and he had fully intended to carry out this announcement, but finding that, during the session, the Dissenters themselves had taken no steps, by petitioning the House, to strengthen his hands, he should not proceed in his opposition." And there, so far as it depended upon him, the matter would have fallen to the ground. Now we beg to hint to the honourable gentleman that his conduct in this matter might have been precisely what it has been if he had acted on a foregone purpose of betraying those on whose behalf he professedly came forward. Of course this was *not* his purpose, but we can only acquit him of dishonesty by ascribing to him a most puerile vanity. His own expressions are chinks through which the world may see the whole history of his emotional experience—and to us it looks very like the experience of a Parliamentary snob. Let us review it, for it is at once amusing and edifying.

The honourable, the member for Westminster, rejoicing in the name of Lushington, goes down to the House, one afternoon at the commencement of the session, full of a magnanimous and startling purpose affecting the *Regium Donum*, and solemnly announces it to the House, and through the House, to the country. What a sensation it would produce in the regions of Protestant Dissent! What movings to and fro—what correspondence—what a gigantic scale of preparations—to back up the chivalrous champion in the mortal encounter! Doubtless, his imagination was filled with the rumpling noise of huge rolls of paper, and the sputtering of driving quills! And, perhaps, he returned home, only to dream of the coming cloud of petitions, or to ponder over the most expedient method of conveying the myriads to the House. Should he fill a cab with them, or hire an appropriate car? Would either vehicle be capable of affording him the ample accommodation which he would require? What arrangements should he make with the speaker for the presentation of such a multitude? Would two hours a day for a week suffice him? Hardly—for no doubt the cry would be "They come!" And then, fancy the honourable member sitting nervously in his study, at the hour of post, for many days successively, and anticipating the amazed inquiries of John, where that immense heap of petitions, which the postman had just left, was to be stowed away—whereupon, after giving directions, he meant to say pathetically, "Ah! this comes of being a public man, and the leader of a great party." We can

sympathize with the honourable member's growing mortification, as, day by day, the response to his expectations was exactly *nil*. Still, we must acquit the Dissenters of intentionally wounding him. Had he stooped to intimate that his hands would be strengthened by petitions, he might, perhaps, have got enough, in quality, if not in quantity, to serve his purpose. But no! He resolutely hid his vexation. He bore the martyrdom of neglect like a hero:—

"He never told his griefs,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Prey on his damask cheek."

At length, human endurance was exhausted. Why should he sacrifice himself? Why not retreat? True, he had given notice of opposition—but such notices are exactly *vice versa* of what Hudibras says of oaths—

"For though an oath obliges not,
Where anything is to be got,
(As thou hast proved), yet 'tis profane,
And sinful, when men swear in vain."

And so, maugre the notice, silent as to his intention in all his communications with those at whose request he originally took up the question, at the very last moment, to the surprise of his friends, he abandons his opposition with a sort of contemptuous kick at the apathy of Dissenters, who were stupid enough not to appreciate the opportunity he had offered them. The honourable member, doubtless, had his reasons both for his secrecy, until the discussion came on, and for his candour when the hour had arrived. We only hope that he is, as we suppose he is, free from that sort of public zeal, not unknown in the House of Commons, which is so forcibly described by Butler—

"For when we're taken into trust,
How easy are the wisest choux,
Who see but th' outsides of our feats,
And not their secret springs and weights,
And, while they're busy at their ease,
Can carry what designs we please."

As to the causes of the non-appearance of petitions, the phenomenon is susceptible of a very easy and obvious explanation. To what end should the farce have been resorted to? Petitions of sufficient authority, and in sufficient numbers, to vindicate the body of Dissenters from all charge of sympathizing with this violation of their principles, and to cast the blame of it upon the right parties, the Government on the one hand, and the distributors and recipients of the grant, on the other, have already been presented, again and again. They were clearly superfluous as means of enlightening the House—they would have been an utter failure as a method of swaying its decision. To get up an annual agitation of the entire body on so small a matter, would be but to waste gunpowder in shooting at a fly. A discussion in the House of Commons, followed by a division, is all the effort that the comparative insignificance of the affair can require. The Dissenters are aiming at far higher game—and, whilst tracking home the monarch of the forest, they would be inexpressibly silly to do more than give a chance shot at one of its most miserable cubs. Still, we cannot doubt, that inasmuch as Mr. Lushington had pointed his piece at the *Regium Donum* at their request, they would have given him all the countenance he could reasonably have demanded, if he had hinted to them the desirableness of the case, or frankly made known to them his unwillingness to proceed in the absence of some testimonials of confidence and sympathy. Was it beneath the dignity of so great a man, in the conduct of a question for so humble a portion of the community, to say, "Now, in order to the moral effect of my proposed motion, I must be well backed by petitions?" But to say nothing, and then on the eve of conflict to vent his disappointment, and petulantly throw up his brief, is a line of proceeding which we hope we can appreciate at its true worth.

Mr. Wyld happily prevented the mischief which Mr. Lushington did his best to perpetrate, and took up the motion which the member for Westminster had abandoned. A discussion ensued, similar in all its salient features to that of last year, and on a division the numbers were, for the continuance of the

grant 52, against it 33, majority 19. The debate came to a close much earlier than had been anticipated, in consequence of which some members who would have voted with the minority found themselves shut out. Lord John Russell had once more the honour of being "alone in his glory," in defending the odious imposition, and his arguments, if arguments they can be called, were of the stereotyped order.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

ALTON, HANTS.—On Thursday evening, May 31st, Mr. Kingsley lectured at the Town Hall, Alton. The attendance was good and encouraging, and the audience particularly attentive and deeply interested in the lucid statements of the lecturer. The illustrations of the working of a State Church, delivered with great point and eloquence, were received with considerable intimations of approbation on the part of the meeting. Considering the ecclesiastical bondage in which the people generally are held, more progress has been made than was anticipated, especially when the fact is weighed that the bills distributed through the town, to give publicity to the meeting, were forbidden to see the light, with one or two honourable exceptions. There are a few staunch friends to the cause of Nonconformity here, who are about to join the Association, and the lecture is another proof of the importance and advantage of having meetings to enlighten the people upon the Anti-state-church question, even in the most priest-ridden districts. There is considerable sympathy with the sentiments of the Association in such places, though it may be considered prudent to conceal it in the bosom, out of worldly considerations. The oppressive, absurd, iniquitous, and unscriptural nature of a State Church, is becoming more apparent even to those who are interested parties, and whose minds are bound by the shackles of prejudice.

FARNHAM.—On Friday evening last, J. Kingsley, Esq., delivered a lecture in the Goat's Head Inn Assembly Rooms, Farnham, which was filled to overflowing. The statements of the speaker were listened to with the deepest interest for two hours, and received with frequent applause. The Bishop of Winchester has a palace in the town, and episcopal and clerical influence is very powerful. This circumstance renders the attendance the more gratifying and encouraging.

ANTI-CHURCH-RATE ASSOCIATION.—An association for the abolition of church-rates is about to be established in this town. It is expected that every parish in the borough will be represented in the committee of the association by two members, residents of each parish. The working of the association will be so carried on that the most fastidious will not be offended, and the most timid not alarmed; persuasion, not insult—reason, not sophistry—and truths, not falsehoods—will be brought to bear upon the question. The sole object of the association will be to heal those wounds long-standing heart-burnings have created, and to unite Churchmen and Dissenters in the labour of love, and remove from the Establishment the stain of compulsory support, and the appearance, as far as church-rates are concerned, of manum worship.—*Suffolk (Ipswich) Chronicle*.

CHURCH AND STATE.—In a letter addressed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury by the Hon. Richard Cavendish, he admits the existence of an insincerity among the clergy, which he calls a "moral plague." Of this insincerity he gives a specimen in principles preached "not long ago" at a visitation charge "by a bishop of our Church." The bishop told his clergy that to question the maintenance of a particular doctrine, which he alluded to, by the Church, was absurd and impossible. "But," says his lordship to those of his clergy who may reject it, "this doctrine is in the Prayer Book, but an undue importance is attached to it. There, indeed, are the words, but they are only words. Say them and hear them, but say them and hear them as though they were empty sounds, destitute of meaning."

THE CHURCH HEARSE AT ROCHDALE, which were in arrears for the assessed taxes, were recently seized and sold by public auction, thereby showing that the Church is subordinate to the State.

In consequence of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol having given directions for the resumption of chanting in the cathedral, the Chapter is now in a state of rebellion against his lordship.

RELEASE OF MR. SHORE.

(From the *Western Times*.)

The London Committee, having seen that Mr. Ralph Barnes was determined not to abide by his letter to the editor of the *Times* of the 10th of March, sent down the money for payment of costs in the Court of Arches' suit, and on Wednesday morning Mr. Shore was let out of custody. The rev. gentleman returned to Totnes by the evening train, having taken a cordial leave of the worthy governor of the prison, Mr. T. Burch, and his family, from whom he had received the kindest of attentions throughout his confinement of three months. This release is a relief for the Bishop, who has to thank the London Committee for the costs he has received, and also for a relief from that sense of degradation to which he must have been subjected, in reflecting that he had made a solitary exception in this case, enforcing the law against a man with whom he had had a personal quarrel. The old gentleman is case-hardened, as we all know; nevertheless, he began to feel a little uneasy at Mr. Shore's obstinacy—for Churchmen did not like the imprisonment, and the Bishop's ingenuous candour and apostolic disclaimers did not entirely satisfy them. Of all the men who have seceded from the Church, Mr. Shore was the only one who had been punished, and Bishop Phillpotts was the only bishop who had enforced the law home to punishment—and Bishop Phillpotts had had a personal quarrel—and Bishop Phillpotts had professed to deal very candidly and very considerately towards his victim; yet, notwithstanding all this candour, the Bridgetown snare was laid for his ruin, and here we have the result.

Well, what will our right reverend friend do next? He, in fact, has done nothing yet. Ralph Barnes, the Secretary, a fond man over a money bag, "hath enforced costs—that's all." But the costs were the consequence of an interdict against preaching. That interdict hath been disregarded, and will be again. Mr. Shore will preach on Sunday; will Bishop Phillpotts proceed further? If "No," why did he begin to proceed? To make a bill for Ralph? A senseless supposition that, which we never will believe, for they do not share the spoil. Ralph is a fond man over a money bag, and knows his rights—"and knowing, dares maintain," as the patriotic poet sings.

If "Yes," then have the Committee done right in taking a course which will draw on our right reverend friend to the high and open ground of spiritual authority; and the people of England will see what that is. But if he do proceed further, what will the right reverend father in God, my Lord of London, do with the Rev. Baptist Noel?

Henry dare not proceed further; Ralph, the Secretary, hath deposited the money in the Savings' Bank; and there the matter ends.

The Bishop's donkey won the first prize at the Torquay races in 1846. We chronicled the fact at the time. There will be no episcopal donkey race in 1849.

The following is Mr. Shore's last letter to his London Committee:—

*The Gaol, St. Thomas's, Exeter,
May 30th, 1849.*

My dear Sirs,—I have just been informed that my prison-doors have been opened by friends, and I am now only here by sufferance. Although my own convictions remain unchanged, I feel deeply grateful for the kindness shown me; and as I must now leave this place, I shall occupy the same ground and preach the gospel as I did before; and if the Bishop feels it to be his conscientious duty to carry out the laws of his Church, I shall, of course, be soon committed to prison again. I hope (D.V.) I shall be able to preach to my congregation at Bridgetown next Sunday.

I beg to express to you, and through you to the members of the Committee and other friends to whom I am so greatly indebted, my best thanks for your kindness and consideration; and I remain, my dear Sirs, very sincerely and gratefully yours,

JAMES SHORE.
The Rev. E. Craig, } Honorary Secretaries.
The Rev. R. Ainslie, }

CHURCH-RATES IN NORWICH.—We learn from the *Norfolk News* that another attempt has been made to obtain a church-rate in the parish of St. George's Colegate, Norwich. At a vestry meeting on Thursday last a rate of 9d. in the pound was proposed. The Churchwarden said that the church was not only in danger, but actually beginning to tumble; the windows, too, he observed, were patched with brown paper; and altogether the appearance and condition of the church was a disgrace to the parish. He estimated that the repairs would cost about £75. Mr. John Francis moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of a church-rate should be adjourned to that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Wheeler, sen. Mr. Sharpe objected to the right of the churchwarden to put the amendment, inasmuch as Lord Denman had decided that it was not legal to do so. The Rev. Andrew Reed observed, that that was a point which had yet to be settled, as there was an appeal now standing against Lord Denman's judgment. But whether such was the case or not, it was very well known that there were parties in that parish who felt that—judging by all the fair rules of equity and Christian feeling—they ought not, and must not, be called upon for payment to the repairs of a church, which another party held to their own exclusive benefit, and without rent to the nation; and the least that party could do in fairness, was to pay the expenses of their own places of worship [hear, hear]. A considerable discussion took place, during which Mr. Rigg, the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, and other gentlemen, vigorously opposed the rate. Mr. Stafford again protested against the amendment being put; Mr. Grinter, however, stated that he should submit it to the meeting, in justice to the parish and to himself, in-

asmuch as the Archdeacon had given him no directions to make a rate by a minority, on Lord Denman's authority. The amendment for an adjournment of the question was then put, when twenty-two hands were held up in its favour. Mr. Richard Stannard withdrew his proposition for a sixpenny rate, and the motion for one at ninepence in the pound was accordingly put to the meeting, but was lost, only fourteen hands being held up in support of it.

THE NEW INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On this subject some further information has been published. The ground, for which £2,800 has been given, is situated in the Avenue-road, St. John's Wood—a situation conveniently accessible and particularly salubrious. Ten architects have been invited to send in plans for the adjudication of the committee, on or before the 1st of July. One object which has been kept in view in this important movement has been, the obtaining of a larger and more complete staff of Professors, as well as an extension of the academic curriculum. Each Professor, instead of having to superintend the studies of some ten or twenty young men of different grades of attainment in two or three distinct branches, will have his proper department, with classes of sufficient extent to call forth and repay the utmost pains and assiduity. Lecturing will become, under such circumstances, a very different thing from the mere formality into which it is apt to degenerate, when without a stimulus that may be brought to bear upon both tutor and pupils. In connexion with the College, there is to be a Congregational place of worship. The whole cost of the proposed building, exclusive of the purchase of the site, is estimated at about £10,000. The students are not to reside in the Institution, but in the families of approved persons, as at Glasgow, and in the instance of the University College classes.

The Episcopalian Bishop of New Jersey, Dr. Doane, who was the chief leader of the Puseyites in the United States, has just failed for the sum of £50,000, while his assets are only about £3,000; and it is said the American Puseyites are the chief losers by his insolvency.

ANOTHER CONVERSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is rumoured that Mr. Charles Bowring, youngest son of Dr. Bowring, and grandson of Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, in this city, has been received into the bosom of the Romish Church, and baptized by the Rev. Dr. Oliver,—intending to become a priest of that church!—*Exeter Flying Post*.

THE GROWING CROPS.—From all parts of the country we receive favourable accounts of the growing crops. The only exception is, that on the cold clay lands some of the wheat plant is said to be thin and somewhat deficient in colour. This is due to the wetness of last autumn, and the extraordinary prevalence of the slug during the past winter. But even on these soils great improvement has taken place during the last ten days; and everywhere the spring-sown corn of all sorts, and the beans and peas, are particularly flourishing. There is also the promise of a most abundant hay crop. Since the cold weather of April and the first week of May, vegetation has made prodigious progress, for, with a sufficient quantity of rain, we have had a high temperature. There has been moisture enough to bring up the mangold wurzel seed, and to render the expectation of a good turnip season more than probable. In fact, so far as the season has gone, the farmers are just the reverse of those of this time last year. Then all was gloomy, and the result of the year's produce in the south of England, was at least as bad as was anticipated. One effect of the promised abundance has been to raise the value of store stock, the price of which has risen from 2s. to 4s. per head, while store cattle have also met with an improved sale. Upon the whole, we regard the present prospect of farmers, who possess capital enough to manage their farms properly, notwithstanding the short crop of last year, to be hopeful, and that they will enter upon the first year of free competition with many circumstances in their favour. It is not improbable that the state of Northern and Western Europe will be such as greatly to diminish the produce of grain there, and to cause much of that which may be produced to be wastefully consumed and destroyed by armies and the havoc of war. To some extent, therefore, there may be somewhat less competition. But if we have a good harvest, there will in all probability be such an abundance at home as will ensure moderate prices. It must be remembered that the low prices of the years 1835-6 were caused entirely by the abundance of home-grown grain. To quantity of produce, therefore, must the farmer look for his profit. That there are occupiers who, farming without capital sufficient, will be unable to withstand the loss of last year's crops, especially when taken in combination with moderate prices, is not to be denied; but we believe the number of such farmers is comparatively small. There can be no doubt that for three or four years preceding 1848, much capital was acquired and accumulated by the farmers as a body, and when the vague feelings of alarm, which now undoubtedly fill the minds of many of them, have passed away, it will be seen that none of that extensive ruin and change of tenantry, so loudly predicted, will have taken place. Above everything, let the farmers avoid allowing these predictions of evil to influence them in their business. Let them go on vigorously, regardless of Protectionist speeches and Protectionist newspapers.—*Economist*.

MACKEREL.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 mackerel have been caught by seine nets close in shore during the present week. Such a circumstance has not before occurred for 17 years.—*Brighton Herald*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MORCOMBELAKE HOME MISSIONARY STATION.—The annual meeting in aid of the funds for the support of the schools upon the station was held on May 30th, 1849. Soon after two o'clock, the children connected with the school at Morcombelake assembled, in number 160. At three o'clock, the children, and a large congregation, met in the chapel, and were addressed in an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Frederick Smith, of Charmouth. After the service, the children partook of tea and cake; when the company had seen the merry faces of the children at their repast, 180 friends sat down to tea. In the evening, the Rev. John Hamilton Davies, B.A., of Sherborne, preached a sermon, when the chapel was filled in every part; the Rev. F. W. Wyld, of Bridport, having audited the accounts with Mr. Prince, gave a financial statement. The following ministers were also present:—the Rev. Messrs. Richard Penman, of Axminster, Frederic Newman, of Lyme, David Horsecroft, of Waytown, and James Cheney, of Broadwinsor.

CHELTEMHAM.—Mr. J. P. Ham, the officiating minister of Lodge-street chapel, has lately been propounding from his pulpit some opinions respecting the future destinies of man, in the course of which he is understood to have questioned the literal existence of a state of future punishment. These opinions have been pronounced heterodox by the trustees of the chapel, who have conveyed an intimation to that effect to Mr. Ham. In accordance with the intimation, Mr. Ham has resigned his situation rather than remain in the "house of bondage," as he calls his late chapel, and has engaged the Albert-rooms, where he commenced preaching on Sunday morning, having been followed by about 400 individuals, including some of the deacons and many "heads" of his Lodge-street congregation.—*Bath Journal*.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The annual meeting of the representatives of the Baptist Churches in Yorkshire has been held during the week at Sheffield. The sittings, which closed on Thursday evening, have been very well attended, and the greatest harmony and good feeling has prevailed throughout. The number of members in the associated churches is not materially larger than last year. During the sittings the arbitration movement, and the case of the Rev. Mr. Shore, came under consideration of the Association, and a petition to Parliament in favour of the former, and a resolution of sympathy with the rev. gentleman who has been in prison at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, were agreed to. The following is the resolution with respect to Mr. Shore:—

That this association wishes to express its cordial sympathy with the Rev. James Shore under his sufferings for preaching the gospel as a seceder from the Established Church; and also its hope that these sufferings will expose to the eyes of all Englishmen that system of terror, as well as of bribery, by which the Anglican Church endeavours to retain its clergy in the most degrading intellectual slavery; and to express its further hope that the nation and its legislature will, by this and kindred events, be led to perceive the necessity of emancipating the state clergy from the bondage of corrupting influences, and Dissenters from the bondage of unjust social depression, by abolishing religious establishments throughout the British empire.

The new Bishops of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land were duly consecrated yesterday week.

THE REV. E. H. NOLAN has resigned the pastorate of the church and congregation worshipping in Ducie Chapel, Manchester.

The *Perth Courier* states, that the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Perth, is to be appointed to the professional chair in the room of the late Dr. Chalmers, in the Free Church College.

THE REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A., has been invited to become resident tutor of Stepney College. It is uncertain whether he will accept the invitation, which would involve his resignation as secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

THE VALUE OF A STREET CROSSING.—On Thursday, Mr. Wakley jun., held an inquest at the Brown Bear, Broad-street, St. Giles's, on John Nash, aged seventy-six. Deceased swept a crossing at the New-road, by which he earned 6s. every Sunday. He had swept the crossing since 1814. The coroner said, that a few days ago the sweeper of a crossing sold his interest in it for £40. A juror observed that crossings were very valuable freeholds, by which many proprietors amassed, in former days, sums of £500, £1,000, and £4,000. Another juror alluded to the sweeper of the crossing at Bridge-street, Blackfriars, who bequeathed a large sum to Miss Waithman, in gratitude for her benevolence in giving him his dinner every day. Another gentleman said that the sweeper of a crossing, near Hyde Park, bequeathed £1,000 to a gentleman who was in the habit of giving him sixpence whenever he passed his crossing. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death" in the case of Nash.

PRESENTATION TO ELIZA CHESTNEY.—At the anniversary meeting of the "Female Servants' Home Society, for the encouragement of Faithful Female Servants," held at Exeter Hall, a few days since, it was unanimously resolved, that a Bible be presented to Eliza Chestney, in testimony of their approbation of her conduct in connexion with the late tragic events at Stanfield Hall; and that the sum of one pound be given to the fund now raising in her behalf, with an expression of regret that the funds of the society would not allow them to contribute a larger amount. The Bible, which we understand has been forwarded to her, is handsomely bound, and contains an appropriate inscription in gilt letters inside.—*Norfolk News*.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

On Wednesday evening the second anniversary meeting of the League of Universal Brotherhood took place in the Lecture-room of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within; Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the chair. The room was filled with a highly respectable audience; and amongst the gentlemen on the platform we observed Dr. C. Mackay; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; E. Burritt, Esq.; C. Gilpin, Esq.; E. Miall, Esq.; Dr. Lovell; H. Clapp, Esq., U.S.; E. Thomas, Esq.; Dr. Burns; the Rev. H. Richards; R. Allen, Esq.; G. Bradshaw, Esq.; S. Bowly, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. E. Fry, one of the secretaries of the League, to read the Annual Report, which stated that the League was designed to consist of an international confederation of hundreds and thousands of local societies, scattered over the surface of the globe, all having the same objects in view—educating their respective communities in the doctrines of peace and brotherhood, and all standing ready to concentrate their energies upon successive enterprises of philanthropy, which should require the co-operation of labourers in different countries of the world. The abolition of all war, and of all the spirit and manifestations of war throughout the world, is the first and foremost department of labour prescribed by the pledge, which every person signs on becoming a member of the association. To this the League has hitherto confined its labours on both sides of the Atlantic. At the time of the last annual meeting of the League, there were nearly four hundred such societies both here and in America, all active in diffusing the spirit and principles of peace and good will among men. At that meeting it was resolved that two practical measures should be brought forward which would enlist the activities and co-operation of all the friends of peace, free commerce and correspondence throughout the civilized world:—First, that steps be taken for pressing upon every accessible people and government the adoption of some practical measure for adjusting all difficulties and disputes arising between nations, in such a way as to preclude all resort to arms; and that one of these steps shall be to arrange for the holding of a Peace Convention in the city of Paris, during the month of August next, for the purpose of discussing and developing such a measure; and that a deputation from the United Kingdom, of not more than 200 gentlemen, be invited to be present at this convention, as well as a deputation of the friends of peace from America, and from the different countries on the continent of Europe. Second, believing that all restrictions imposed upon free intercourse and friendly correspondence between nations or communities separated from each other by intervening seas or oceans, conduce to their mutual estrangement and alienation, therefore resolved, that we recommend the employment of all moral and legitimate means to induce the British Government to extend its beneficent system of penny postage to the ocean, which would not only enable millions of colonial subjects to perpetuate and strengthen their affectionate attachment to the mother country, by a free and frequent correspondence with their relatives and friends, but which would also be a boon to the brotherhood of nations, and a most efficient instrumentality for the diffusion of social communion and thoughts of Christian benevolence through the world. A combination of unexpected obstacles prevented the holding of the intended convention at Paris. The city was in a state of siege—the right of public meeting was withheld, even from its citizens—and to ask that right for foreigners was to ask a special act of invidious legislation. It was therefore determined that the convention should be held at Brussels. On the 20th of September, about 200 gentlemen from different parts of the continent, and 160 from England, accordingly assembled at Brussels, where a most hospitable reception was accorded to them, both by the Belgian Government and people. The London Peace Society joined in that demonstration. Another Congress will be held in Paris during the month of August next, arrangements for that purpose having been entered into. M. de Lamartine and M. A. Vesschers, president of the Belgian Congress, have kindly promised their co-operation in making preparations for the Congress, at which deputations from America are expected to be present. On the 31st of last October, a large convention was held in London of the delegates from Brussels, and other friends of peace from different parts of the kingdom. A Peace Congress Committee was organized, which was to act for twelve months; and the field of labour to be assumed by the committee was divided into two departments: first, to institute a great moral agitation throughout the United Kingdom in favour of a motion for international treaties of arbitration, which Mr. Cobden is to bring forward in the House of Commons during the present session. 150 public meetings have been held in connexion with that movement, and nearly 1,000 petitions in favour of it have been presented to the House of Commons. Measures have been taken to stimulate public inquiry respecting the ocean penny postage, and to excite an interest in the question. The present costly rate of foreign postage is a virtual prohibition of intercourse between one nation and another. The continual steady progress of the home operations of the League was a matter of great satisfaction; the monthly circulation of its recognised organ, the "Bond of Brotherhood," being now nearly 7,000 copies. Every token for good had marked the pro-

gress of the association during the past twelve months. Everywhere the spirit of inquiry was abroad. In conclusion, the Secretary requested the friends of peace to give a clear and steady response, until all nations shall subscribe to the truth, that no despotism was so accursed as that of war, no charter of human liberty so sure as that which has been endorsed by Christianity itself—"Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men."

Mr. W. PIPER moved the first resolution:—

That the Report now read be received and adopted; and that the National Committee and other officers of the League of Brotherhood be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. WIGAM seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting in a brief and appropriate speech, referring to some of the events of the last year which had proved favourable to the cause of peace and fraternity, and to various topics mentioned in the Report. He concluded:—They said our scheme was Utopian, and could never be realized. There was a time when it was not considered Utopian to settle disputes by pitched battles and by duels. But public opinion has almost annihilated these brutish propensities; and the day is not distant when a similar opinion will be expressed with reference to national duelling, which is still more absurd than individual duelling [loud cheers]; for individuals generally know what they are about, while the majority of those who fought national duels know not for what they are fighting. Every one can help this cause. Let the female portion of the community teach their children the horror of war and the love of peace. Some say that we hold extreme views on peace principles, and that they agree with us in the desirableness of universal peace, but that the world, as at present constituted, is not prepared for such a consummation. Whatever may be other people's opinions, we intend no compromise of ours [loud cheers]. The Chairman then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. BURNS moved the second resolution:—

That the progress of the cause of peace during the past year, in the face of events calculated to excite military ideas in the popular mind throughout the continent of Europe, has been such as to inspire the Christian philanthropist with gratitude to the great Ruler of nations, and with renewed faith in the speedy advent of that predicted era when nations shall learn war no more.

He had left a large meeting at his own chapel in order to be present at this, for he did not attach greater importance to any other society than that of the League of Universal Brotherhood, on which he expatiated for a long time in a most eloquent speech.

The Rev. H. RICHARDS said: We are sometimes called visionaries, and exceeding impractical men, and a variety of other epithets are applied to us, even by those who respect the motives by which we advocate our principles. I am not particularly anxious to disclaim such misnomers, seeing that we bear them in common with all those who have been eminent and forward in the cause of humanity in all ages of the world [applause]. In casting a glance towards the past histories of the Apostles, who have succeeded in changing the aspects of society and the destinies of humanity, we find that they have been invariably characterised by such epithets. Without alluding to the Apostle Paul and the early martyrs of Christianity, who were branded as madmen, what was the fate of Luther and the Protestant reformers, of Oliver Cromwell, George Fox, of Wesley, Whitefield, and Thomas Clarkson? Why, they were all branded as enthusiasts; and yet the ideas which these men threw into the lap of society have germinated and grown, until all are obliged now to acknowledge them as established and settled facts [great applause]. We are undeserving of a reproachful caste. We are not dreamers; we have counted the opposition that we shall meet with. We have not suffered our judgments to be blinded with respect to the difficulties that we shall have to contend with. We have looked at these difficulties in the face, and have fully estimated the cost of our labours ere the accomplishment of our principles will be complete. We have a long and arduous struggle before us. We don't believe that a millennium of love is to dawn on humanity, without a preliminary education. We know the antiquity of the military system is against us; military attributes—its traditional renown and past glory—are against us; its sounding name of magnanimity; and the dazzling records of its exploits, which captivate so many minds, are against us. We know that a large class throughout Europe, whose materialism and utilitarianism blind their understandings, are slow to discern the evil of war—are against us. We know that a large number of men, who call themselves Christian ministers, do not for a moment falter in sanctioning the war principle; but the principles we maintain are identical with those of Him whom we call Master—they have in them an inherent energy and an expansive force, that will certainly secure for them a triumph, and will ultimately assert their ascendancy and supremacy over all governments, because they are divine in their origin [applause]. My own conviction is, that the military system has reached its culminating point, and that it is now rapidly declining. I say this, notwithstanding what is now going on on the continent of Europe. The advancing civilization of the age, the increased intercourse of nations, freedom of commerce, the extension of railways, the magic operations of the electric telegraph, the penny postage, the newspaper press, even when blustering on behalf of war, the caricatures of *Punch*, the friendly visits of the French and English, notwithstanding the very pitiful ravings of Lord Brougham against such intercourse; I say, all these elements are brought to bear against this monstrous, huge evil,

and it will fall, ere long, with a crash that will excite the acclamations of the civilized world [applause]. The costliness of the war system is one of its main evils; and though John Bull had blinded his eyes not to see this for many years past, yet he was now beginning to awake, and see the fallacy of his hallucinations. Those who are wearing yellow epaulets contribute nothing to the wealth of the nation; and John Bull begins to ask a reason for the continuance of a system which is wearing down his energies. We have just seen the fallacy of the principle, that to be prepared for war we must go to an enormous expense in time of peace for such preparations. This is at variance with common sense, and it will not be long before it is completely exploded. To avoid the possibility of fire in your house, you must place plenty of powder and shavings in your cellar [hear, hear, and a laugh]. Though our chairman is a peaceful man himself, I am not sure that, if I were to flourish my fist in his face, he would not say to me, as a Quaker said to a blustering fellow, "Take care, friend, that thou runnest not thy face against my fist" [a laugh]. The conviction is gradually dawning on the minds of all men, that standing armies are inefficient for the accomplishment of the objects for which they are maintained. What are they for? To uphold Governments and establish the rights of property. Have those Governments which have been crushed in the dust during the past year received any assistance from standing armies? When Louis Philippe calculated on the success of his 100,000 soldiers in and around Paris, he told a lady near him that he had nothing to fear from the people who were demanding their rights from him. But what was the result of his misplaced confidence? In a few hours his power was crushed, and he was obliged to seek refuge in England in the disguise of Mr. John Smith. Look again at the pretext of having standing armies to uphold property. When any attempt has been made to reduce the standing army, the trick that has been played was to raise the alarm of the monied class. A great fact has come out in Paris, which ought to alarm those classes—that the soldiers of France have almost invariably voted for the wildest theorists, which proves that they are in alliance with men who call in question the legitimacy of property at all; and thus this huge engine is likely to recoil on themselves, and crumble in their own hands [applause]. We are told by some men that war is to be brought to an end, and the triumph of universal peace established, by the preaching of the gospel. I will yield to no man in the moral power of Christianity, and in praise of the triumphs which it has already won; but I hold that the Christianity which has won those triumphs, and which will win future triumphs, is the Christianity of the New Testament, and not the crotchety Christianity of those who conveniently named it so in their professions, from which real Christianity is almost entirely excluded. I love the Christianity which tells us to overcome evil with good, and that human malignity is to be overcome by love and gentle means, and not by brutish force. Christianity put an end to war! If Christian nations have been hundreds of years engaged in more bloody strifes than any known savage nations, whence comes our hope that it will put an end to war? That nation which boasts of its Christianity, selects from its chief citizens its warriors, and receives them back from the battle-fields with acclamations which drown the feeble echoes that welcome the return of a Moffatt, a Williams, or a Knibb [applause]. Christian sanctuaries are filled with the statues of men who have spent their lives in fields of blood, not to excite the assembled multitudes' abhorrence, but to awaken feelings of emulation in the rising generation; and while Christian bishops go in their pompous robes to consecrate colours which are to wave in the breeze of heaven on the battle-field, and if the great bulk of Christian men sanction such a system—whence comes our hope, I ask again? We must first teach Christian men the spirit of their Divine Master, by emulating him to preach peace, universal peace amongst men, ere we can hope that the victories of Christianity will swallow up those of war [applause]. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been submitted to you.

Mr. CLAPP, from America, supported the resolution, and expressed his entire satisfaction in the philanthropic objects of the League.

Mr. E. BURRITT said: The resolution which I have to move is in the following terms:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the extension of the penny postage system of England to the ocean, by which letters should be transmitted in the British mails from any seaport of the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, at the charge of one penny, would not only be a great boon to all the colonies and distant subjects and natives of the British empire, attaching them by new bonds of social intercourse to the mother country, but would also be of incalculable advantage to the interests of commerce and Christian missions, and tend to fuse the nations into one peaceful brotherhood.

The resolution asks England to give to the world the advantages of the penny postage, and thereby to make all nations neighbours [applause]. It asks this boon, first, as an act of justice and equity to the distant colonies of the United Kingdom; and, secondly, to facilitate the communication between Christian nations and Christian philanthropy, as a means to draw tighter the social tie, and to infuse the true principles of peace and goodwill throughout the civilized globe [applause]. It would occupy me the whole evening to develop fully this scheme; I shall, therefore, confine myself to the bearings which this subject has on England and its colonies. We mean by the ocean penny postage, that all letters transmitted by English mails to any part beyond the seas should have to pay one penny for postage to such places, and vice versa. For example, letters sent

RELEASE OF MR. SHORE.

(From the *Western Times*.)

The London Committee, having seen that Mr. Ralph Barnes was determined not to abide by his letter to the editor of the *Times* of the 10th of March, sent down the money for payment of costs in the Court of Arches' suit, and on Wednesday morning Mr. Shore was let out of custody. The rev. gentleman returned to Totnes by the evening train, having taken a cordial leave of the worthy governor of the prison, Mr. T. Burch, and his family, from whom he had received the kindest of attentions throughout his confinement of three months. This release is a relief for the Bishop, who has to thank the London Committee for the costs he has received, and also for a relief from that sense of degradation to which he must have been subjected, in reflecting that he had made a solitary exception in this case, enforcing the law against a man with whom he had had a personal quarrel. The old gentleman is case-hardened, as we all know; nevertheless, he began to feel a little uneasy at Mr. Shore's obstinacy—for Churchmen did not like the imprisonment, and the Bishop's ingenuous candour and apostolic disclaimers did not entirely satisfy them. Of all the men who have seceded from the Church, Mr. Shore was the only one who had been punished, and Bishop Phillpotts was the only bishop who had enforced the law home to punishment—and Bishop Phillpotts had had a personal quarrel—and Bishop Phillpotts had professed to deal very candidly and very considerably towards his victim; yet, notwithstanding all this candour, the Bridgetown snare was laid for his ruin, and here we have the result.

Well, what will our right reverend friend do next? He, in fact, has done nothing yet. Ralph Barnes, the Secretary, a fond man over a money bag, "hath enforced costs—that's all." But the costs were the consequence of an interdict against preaching. That interdict hath been disregarded, and will be again. Mr. Shore will preach on Sunday; will Bishop Phillpotts proceed further? If "No," why did he begin to proceed? To make a bill for Ralph? A senseless supposition that, which we never will believe, for they do not share the spoil. Ralph is a fond man over a money bag, and knows his rights—"and knowing, dares maintain," as the patriotic poet sings.

If "Yes," then have the Committee done right in taking a course which will draw on our right reverend friend to the high and open ground of spiritual authority; and the people of England will see what that is. But if he do proceed further, what will the right reverend father in God, my Lord of London, do with the Rev. Baptist Noel?

Henry dare not proceed further; Ralph, the Secretary, hath deposited the money in the Savings' Bank; and there the matter ends.

The Bishop's donkey won the first prize at the Torquay races in 1846. We chronicled the fact at the time. There will be no episcopal donkey race in 1849.

The following is Mr. Shore's last letter to his London Committee:—

*The Gaol, St. Thomas's, Exeter,
May 30th, 1849.*

My dear Sirs,—I have just been informed that my prison-doors have been opened by friends, and I am now only here by sufferance. Although my own convictions remain unchanged, I feel deeply grateful for the kindness shown me; and as I must now leave this place, I shall occupy the same ground and preach the gospel as I did before; and if the Bishop feels it to be his conscientious duty to carry out the laws of his Church, I shall, of course, be soon committed to prison again. I hope (D.V.) I shall be able to preach to my congregation at Bridgetown next Sunday.

I beg to express to you, and through you to the members of the Committee and other friends to whom I am so greatly indebted, my best thanks for your kindness and consideration; and I remain, my dear Sirs, very sincerely and gratefully yours,

JAMES SHORE.

The Rev. E. Craig, } Honorary Secretaries.
The Rev. R. Ainslie, }

CHURCH-RATES IN NORWICH.—We learn from the *Norfolk News* that another attempt has been made to obtain a church-rate in the parish of St. George's Colegate, Norwich. At a vestry meeting on Thursday last a rate of 9d. in the pound was proposed. The Churchwarden said that the church was not only in danger, but actually beginning to tumble; the windows, too, he observed, were patched with brown paper; and altogether the appearance and condition of the church was a disgrace to the parish. He estimated that the repairs would cost about £75. Mr. John Francis moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of a church-rate should be adjourned to that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Wheeler, sen. Mr. Sharpe objected to the right of the churchwarden to put the amendment, inasmuch as Lord Denman had decided that it was not legal to do so. The Rev. Andrew Reed observed, that that was a point which had yet to be settled, as there was an appeal now standing against Lord Denman's judgment. But whether such was the case or not, it was very well known that there were parties in that parish who felt that—judging by all the fair rules of equity and Christian feeling—they ought not, and must not, be called upon for payment to the repairs of a church, which another party held to their own exclusive benefit, and without rent to the nation; and the least that party could do in fairness, was to pay the expenses of their own places of worship [hear, hear]. A considerable discussion took place, during which Mr. Rigg, the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, and other gentlemen, vigorously opposed the rate. Mr. Stafford again protested against the amendment being put; Mr. Grinter, however, stated that he should submit it to the meeting, in justice to the parish and to himself, in-

asmuch as the Archdeacon had given him no directions to make a rate by a minority, on Lord Denman's authority. The amendment for an adjournment of the question was then put, when twenty-two hands were held up in its favour. Mr. Richard Stannard withdrew his proposition for a sixpenny rate, and the motion for one at ninepence in the pound was accordingly put to the meeting, but was lost, only fourteen hands being held up in support of it.

THE NEW INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On this subject some further information has been published. The ground, for which £2,800 has been given, is situated in the Avenue-road, St. John's Wood—a situation conveniently accessible and particularly salubrious. Ten architects have been invited to send in plans for the adjudication of the committee, on or before the 1st of July. One object which has been kept in view in this important movement has been, the obtaining of a larger and more complete staff of Professors, as well as an extension of the academic curriculum. Each Professor, instead of having to superintend the studies of some ten or twenty young men of different grades of attainment in two or three distinct branches, will have his proper department, with classes of sufficient extent to call forth and repay the utmost pains and assiduity. Lecturing will become, under such circumstances, a very different thing from the mere formality into which it is apt to degenerate, when without a stimulus that may be brought to bear upon both tutor and pupils. In connexion with the College, there is to be a Congregational place of worship. The whole cost of the proposed building, exclusive of the purchase of the site, is estimated at about £10,000. The students are not to reside in the Institution, but in the families of approved persons, as at Glasgow, and in the instance of the University College classes.

The Episcopalian Bishop of New Jersey, Dr. Doane, who was the chief leader of the Puseyites in the United States, has just failed for the sum of £50,000, while his assets are only about £3,000; and it is said the American Puseyites are the chief losers by his insolvency.

ANOTHER CONVERSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is rumoured that Mr. Charles Bowring, youngest son of Dr. Bowring, and grandson of Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, in this city, has been received into the bosom of the Romish Church, and baptized by the Rev. Dr. Oliver,—intending to become a priest of that church!—*Exeter Flying Post*.

THE GROWING CROPS.—From all parts of the country we receive favourable accounts of the growing crops. The only exception is, that on the cold clay lands some of the wheat plant is said to be thin and somewhat deficient in colour. This is due to the wetness of last autumn, and the extraordinary prevalence of the slug during the past winter. But even on these soils great improvement has taken place during the last ten days; and everywhere the spring-sown corn of all sorts, and the beans and peas, are particularly flourishing. There is also the promise of a most abundant hay crop. Since the cold weather of April and the first week of May, vegetation has made prodigious progress, for, with a sufficient quantity of rain, we have had a high temperature. There has been moisture enough to bring up the mangold wurzel seed, and to render the expectation of a good turnip season more than probable. In fact, so far as the season has gone, the farmers are just the reverse of those of this time last year. Then all was gloomy, and the result of the year's produce in the south of England, was at least as bad as was anticipated. One effect of the promised abundance has been to raise the value of store stock, the price of which has risen from 2s. to 4s. per head, while store cattle have also met with an improved sale. Upon the whole, we regard the present prospect of farmers, who possess capital enough to manage their farms properly, notwithstanding the short crop of last year, to be hopeful, and that they will enter upon the first year of free competition with many circumstances in their favour. It is not improbable that the state of Northern and Western Europe will be such as greatly to diminish the produce of grain there, and to cause much of that which may be produced to be wastefully consumed and destroyed by armies and the havoc of war. To some extent, therefore, there may be somewhat less competition. But if we have a good harvest, there will in all probability be such an abundance at home as will ensure moderate prices. It must be remembered that the low prices of the years 1835-6 were caused entirely by the abundance of home-grown grain. To quantity of produce, therefore, must the farmer look for his profit. That there are occupiers who, farming without capital sufficient, will be unable to withstand the loss of last year's crops, especially when taken in combination with moderate prices, is not to be denied; but we believe the number of such farmers is comparatively small. There can be no doubt that for three or four years preceding 1848, much capital was acquired and accumulated by the farmers as a body, and when the vague feelings of alarm, which now undoubtedly fill the minds of many of them, have passed away, it will be seen that none of that extensive ruin and change of tenantry, so loudly predicted, will have taken place. Above everything, let the farmers avoid allowing these predictions of evil to influence them in their business. Let them go on vigorously, regardless of Protectionist speeches and Protectionist newspapers.—*Economist*.

MACKEREL.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 mackerel have been caught by seine nets close in shore during the present week. Such a circumstance has not before occurred for 17 years.—*Brighton Herald*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MORCOMBELAKE HOME MISSIONARY STATION.—The annual meeting in aid of the funds for the support of the schools upon the station was held on May 30th, 1849. Soon after two o'clock, the children connected with the school at Morcombelake assembled, in number 160. At three o'clock, the children, and a large congregation, met in the chapel, and were addressed in an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Frederick Smith, of Charnmouth. After the service, the children partook of tea and cake; when the company had seen the merry faces of the children at their repast, 180 friends sat down to tea. In the evening, the Rev. John Hamilton Davies, B.A., of Sherborne, preached a sermon, when the chapel was filled in every part; the Rev. F. W. Wyld, of Bridport, having audited the accounts with Mr. Prince, gave a financial statement. The following ministers were also present:—the Rev. Messrs. Richard Penman, of Axminster, Frederic Newman, of Lyme, David Horsecroft, of Waytown, and James Cheney, of Broadwinsor.

CHELTEMHAM.—Mr. J. P. Ham, the officiating minister of Lodge-street chapel, has lately been propounding from his pulpit some opinions respecting the future destinies of man, in the course of which he is understood to have questioned the literal existence of a state of future punishment. These opinions have been pronounced heterodox by the trustees of the chapel, who have conveyed an intimation to that effect to Mr. Ham. In accordance with the intimation, Mr. Ham has resigned his situation rather than remain in the "house of bondage," as he calls his late chapel, and has engaged the Albert-rooms, where he commenced preaching on Sunday morning, having been followed by about 400 individuals, including some of the deacons and many "heads" of his Lodge-street congregation.—*Bath Journal*.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The annual meeting of the representatives of the Baptist Churches in Yorkshire has been held during the week at Sheffield. The sittings, which closed on Thursday evening, have been very well attended, and the greatest harmony and good feeling has prevailed throughout. The number of members in the associated churches is not materially larger than last year. During the sittings the arbitration movement, and the case of the Rev. Mr. Shore, came under consideration of the Association, and a petition to Parliament in favour of the former, and a resolution of sympathy with the rev. gentleman who has been in prison at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, were agreed to. The following is the resolution with respect to Mr. Shore:—

That this association wishes to express its cordial sympathy with the Rev. James Shore under his sufferings for preaching the gospel as a seceder from the Established Church; and also its hope that these sufferings will expose to the eyes of all Englishmen that system of terror, as well as of bribery, by which the Anglican Church endeavours to retain its clergy in the most degrading intellectual slavery; and to express its further hope that the nation and its legislature will, by this and kindred events, be led to perceive the necessity of emancipating the state clergy from the bondage of corrupting influences, and Dissenters from the bondage of unjust social depression, by abolishing religious establishments throughout the British empire.

The new Bishops of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land were duly consecrated yesterday week.

The Rev. E. H. NOLAN has resigned the pastorate of the church and congregation worshipping in Ducie Chapel, Manchester.

The *Perth Courier* states, that the Rev. Andrew Gray, of Perth, is to be appointed to the professional chair in the room of the late Dr. Chalmers, in the Free Church College.

THE REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A., has been invited to become resident tutor of Stepney College. It is uncertain whether he will accept the invitation, which would involve his resignation as secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

THE VALUE OF A STREET CROSSING.—On Thursday, Mr. Wakley jun., held an inquest at the Brown Bear, Broad-street, St. Giles's, on John Nash, aged seventy-six. Deceased swept a crossing at the New-road, by which he earned 6s. every Sunday. He had swept the crossing since 1814. The coroner said, that a few days ago the sweeper of a crossing sold his interest in it for £40. A juror observed that crossings were very valuable freeholds, by which many proprietors amassed, in former days, sums of £500, £1,000, and £4,000. Another juror alluded to the sweeper of the crossing at Bridge-street, Blackfriars, who bequeathed a large sum to Miss Waithman, in gratitude for her benevolence in giving him his dinner every day. Another gentleman said that the sweeper of a crossing, near Hyde Park, bequeathed £1,000 to a gentleman who was in the habit of giving him sixpence whenever he passed his crossing. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death" in the case of Nash.

PRESENTATION TO ELIZA CHESTNEY.—At the anniversary meeting of the "Female Servants' Home Society, for the encouragement of Faithful Female Servants," held at Exeter Hall, a few days since, it was unanimously resolved, that a Bible be presented to Eliza Chestney, in testimony of their approbation of her conduct in connexion with the late tragic events at Stanfield Hall; and that the sum of one pound be given to the fund now raising in her behalf, with an expression of regret that the funds of the society would not allow them to contribute a larger amount. The Bible, which we understand has been forwarded to her, is handsomely bound, and contains an appropriate inscription in gilt letters inside.—*Norfolk News*.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

On Wednesday evening the second anniversary meeting of the League of Universal Brotherhood took place in the Lecture-room of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within; Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the chair. The room was filled with a highly respectable audience; and amongst the gentlemen on the platform we observed Dr. C. Mackay; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; E. Burritt, Esq.; C. Gilpin, Esq.; E. Miall, Esq.; Dr. Lovell; H. Clapp, Esq., U.S.; E. Thomas, Esq.; Dr. Burns; the Rev. H. Richards; R. Allen, Esq.; G. Bradshaw, Esq.; S. Bowly, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. E. Fry, one of the secretaries of the League, to read the Annual Report, which stated that the League was designed to consist of an international confederation of hundreds and thousands of local societies, scattered over the surface of the globe, all having the same objects in view—educating their respective communities in the doctrines of peace and brotherhood, and all standing ready to concentrate their energies upon successive enterprises of philanthropy, which should require the co-operation of labourers in different countries of the world. The abolition of all war, and of all the spirit and manifestations of war throughout the world, is the first and foremost department of labour prescribed by the pledge, which every person signs on becoming a member of the association. To this the League has hitherto confined its labours on both sides of the Atlantic. At the time of the last annual meeting of the League, there were nearly four hundred such societies both here and in America, all active in diffusing the spirit and principles of peace and good will among men. At that meeting it was resolved that two practical measures should be brought forward which would enlist the activities and co-operation of all the friends of peace, free commerce and correspondence throughout the civilized world:—First, that steps be taken for pressing upon every accessible people and government the adoption of some practical measure for adjusting all difficulties and disputes arising between nations, in such a way as to preclude all resort to arms; and that one of these steps shall be to arrange for the holding of a Peace Convention in the city of Paris, during the month of August next, for the purpose of discussing and developing such a measure; and that a deputation from the United Kingdom, of not more than 200 gentlemen, be invited to be present at this convention, as well as a deputation of the friends of peace from America, and from the different countries on the continent of Europe. Second, believing that all restrictions imposed upon free intercourse and friendly correspondence between nations or communities separated from each other by intervening seas or oceans, conduce to their mutual estrangement and alienation, therefore resolved, that we recommend the employment of all moral and legitimate means to induce the British Government to extend its beneficent system of penny postage to the ocean, which would not only enable millions of colonial subjects to perpetuate and strengthen their affectionate attachment to the mother country, by a free and frequent correspondence with their relatives and friends, but which would also be a boon to the brotherhood of nations, and a most efficient instrumentality for the diffusion of social communion and thoughts of Christian benevolence through the world. A combination of unexpected obstacles prevented the holding of the intended convention at Paris. The city was in a state of siege—the right of public meeting was withheld, even from its citizens—and to ask that right for foreigners was to ask a special act of invidious legislation. It was therefore determined that the convention should be held at Brussels. On the 20th of September, about 200 gentlemen from different parts of the continent, and 160 from England, accordingly assembled at Brussels, where a most hospitable reception was accorded to them, both by the Belgian Government and people. The London Peace Society joined in that demonstration. Another Congress will be held in Paris during the month of August next, arrangements for that purpose having been entered into. M. de Lamartine and M. A. Vesschers, president of the Belgian Congress, have kindly promised their co-operation in making preparations for the Congress, at which deputations from America are expected to be present. On the 31st of last October, a large convention was held in London of the delegates from Brussels, and other friends of peace from different parts of the kingdom. A Peace Congress Committee was organized, which was to act for twelve months; and the field of labour to be assumed by the committee was divided into two departments: first, to institute a great moral agitation throughout the United Kingdom in favour of a motion for international treaties of arbitration, which Mr. Cobden is to bring forward in the House of Commons during the present session. 150 public meetings have been held in connexion with that movement, and nearly 1,000 petitions in favour of it have been presented to the House of Commons. Measures have been taken to stimulate public inquiry respecting the ocean penny postage, and to excite an interest in the question. The present costly rate of foreign postage is a virtual prohibition of intercourse between one nation and another. The continual steady progress of the home operations of the League was a matter of great satisfaction; the monthly circulation of its recognised organ, the "Bond of Brotherhood," being now nearly 7,000 copies. Every token for good had marked the pro-

gress of the association during the past twelve months. Everywhere the spirit of inquiry was abroad. In conclusion, the Secretary requested the friends of peace to give a clear and steady response, until all nations shall subscribe to the truth, that no despotism was so accursed as that of war, no charter of human liberty so sure as that which has been endorsed by Christianity itself—"Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men."

Mr. W. PIPER moved the first resolution:—

That the Report now read be received and adopted; and that the National Committee and other officers of the League of Brotherhood be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. WIGAM seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting in a brief and appropriate speech, referring to some of the events of the last year which had proved favourable to the cause of peace and fraternity, and to various topics mentioned in the Report. He concluded:—They said our scheme was Utopian, and could never be realized. There was a time when it was not considered Utopian to settle disputes by pitched battles and by duels. But public opinion has almost annihilated these brutish propensities; and the day is not distant when a similar opinion will be expressed with reference to national duelling, which is still more absurd than individual duelling [loud cheers]; for individuals generally know what they are about, while the majority of those who fought national duels know not for what they are fighting. Every one can help this cause. Let the female portion of the community teach their children the horror of war and the love of peace. Some say that we hold extreme views on peace principles, and that they agree with us in the desirableness of universal peace, but that the world, as at present constituted, is not prepared for such a consummation. Whatever may be other people's opinions, we intend no compromise of ours [loud cheers]. The Chairman then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. BURNS moved the second resolution:—

That the progress of the cause of peace during the past year, in the face of events calculated to excite military ideas in the popular mind throughout the continent of Europe, has been such as to inspire the Christian philanthropist with gratitude to the great Ruler of nations, and with renewed faith in the speedy advent of that predicted era when nations shall learn war no more.

He had left a large meeting at his own chapel in order to be present at this, for he did not attach greater importance to any other society than that of the League of Universal Brotherhood, on which he expatiated for a long time in a most eloquent speech.

The Rev. H. RICHARDS said: We are sometimes called visionaries, and exceeding impractical men, and a variety of other epithets are applied to us, even by those who respect the motives by which we advocate our principles. I am not particularly anxious to disclaim such misnomers, seeing that we bear them in common with all those who have been eminent and forward in the cause of humanity in all ages of the world [applause]. In casting a glance towards the past histories of the Apostles, who have succeeded in changing the aspects of society and the destinies of humanity, we find that they have been invariably characterised by such epithets. Without alluding to the Apostle Paul and the early martyrs of Christianity, who were branded as madmen, what was the fate of Luther and the Protestant reformers, of Oliver Cromwell, George Fox, of Wesley, Whitefield, and Thomas Clarkson? Why, they were all branded as enthusiasts; and yet the ideas which these men threw into the lap of society have germinated and grown, until all are obliged now to acknowledge them as established and settled facts [great applause]. We are undeserving of a reproachful caste. We are not dreamers; we have counted the opposition that we shall meet with. We have not suffered our judgments to be blinded with respect to the difficulties that we shall have to contend with. We have looked at these difficulties in the face, and have fully estimated the cost of our labours ere the accomplishment of our principles will be complete. We have a long and arduous struggle before us. We don't believe that a millennium of love is to dawn on humanity, without a preliminary education. We know the antiquity of the military system is against us; military attributes—its traditional renown and past glory—are against us; its sounding name of magnanimity; and the dazzling records of its exploits, which captivate so many minds, are against us. We know that a large class throughout Europe, whose materialism and utilitarianism blind their understandings, are slow to discern the evil of war—are against us. We know that a large number of men, who call themselves Christian ministers, do not for a moment falter in sanctioning the war principle; but the principles we maintain are identical with those of Him whom we call Master—they have in them an inherent energy and an expansive force, that will certainly secure for them a triumph, and will ultimately assert their ascendancy and supremacy over all governments, because they are divine in their origin [applause]. My own conviction is, that the military system has reached its culminating point, and that it is now rapidly declining. I say this, notwithstanding what is now going on on the continent of Europe. The advancing civilization of the age, the increased intercourse of nations, freedom of commerce, the extension of railways, the magic operations of the electric telegraph, the penny postage, the newspaper press, even when blustering on behalf of war, the caricatures of *Punch*, the friendly visits of the French and English, notwithstanding the very pitiful ravings of Lord Brougham against such intercourse; I say, all these elements are brought to bear against this monstrous, huge evil,

and it will fall, ere long, with a crash that will excite the acclamations of the civilized world [applause]. The costliness of the war system is one of its main evils; and though John Bull had blinded his eyes not to see this for many years past, yet he was now beginning to awake, and see the fallacy of his hallucinations. Those who are wearing yellow epaulets contribute nothing to the wealth of the nation; and John Bull begins to ask a reason for the continuance of a system which is wearing down his energies. We have just seen the fallacy of the principle, that to be prepared for war we must go to an enormous expense in time of peace for such preparations. This is at variance with common sense, and it will not be long before it is completely exploded. To avoid the possibility of fire in your house, you must place plenty of powder and shavings in your cellar [hear, hear, and a laugh]. Though our chairman is a peaceful man himself, I am not sure that, if I were to flourish my fist in his face, he would not say to me, as a Quaker said to a blustering fellow, "Take care, friend, that thou runnest not thy face against my fist" [a laugh]. The conviction is gradually dawning on the minds of all men, that standing armies are inefficient for the accomplishment of the objects for which they are maintained. What are they for? To uphold Governments and establish the rights of property. Have those Governments which have been crushed in the dust during the past year received any assistance from standing armies? When Louis Philippe calculated on the succour of his 100,000 soldiers in and around Paris, he told a lady near him that he had nothing to fear from the people who were demanding their rights from him. But what was the result of his misplaced confidence? In a few hours his power was crushed, and he was obliged to seek refuge in England in the disguise of Mr. John Smith. Look again at the pretext of having standing armies to uphold property. When any attempt has been made to reduce the standing army, the trick that has been played was to raise the alarm of the monied class. A great fact has come out in Paris, which ought to alarm those classes—that the soldiers of France have almost invariably voted for the wildest theorists, which proves that they are in alliance with men who call in question the legitimacy of property at all; and thus this huge engine is likely to recoil on themselves, and crumble in their own hands [applause]. We are told by some men that war is to be brought to an end, and the triumph of universal peace established, by the preaching of the gospel. I will yield to no man in the moral power of Christianity, and in praise of the triumphs which it has already won; but I hold that the Christianity which has won those triumphs, and which will win future triumphs, is the Christianity of the New Testament, and not the crotchety Christianity of those who conveniently named it so in their professions, from which real Christianity is almost entirely excluded. I love the Christianity which tells us to overcome evil with good, and that human malignity is to be overcome by love and gentle means, and not by brutish force. Christianity put an end to war! If Christian nations have been hundreds of years engaged in more bloody strifes than any known savage nations, whence comes our hope that it will put an end to war? That nation which boasts of its Christianity, selects from its chief citizens its warriors, and receives them back from the battle-fields with acclamations which drown the feeble echoes that welcome the return of a Moffatt, a Williams, or a Knibb [applause]. Christian sanctuaries are filled with the statues of men who have spent their lives in fields of blood, not to excite the assembled multitudes' abhorrence, but to awaken feelings of emulation in the rising generation; and while Christian bishops go in their pompous robes to consecrate colours which are to wave in the breeze of heaven on the battle-field, and if the great bulk of Christian men sanction such a system—whence comes our hope, I ask again? We must first teach Christian men the spirit of their Divine Master, by emulating him to preach peace, universal peace amongst men, ere we can hope that the victories of Christianity will swallow up those of war [applause]. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been submitted to you.

Mr. CLAPP, from America, supported the resolution, and expressed his entire satisfaction in the philanthropic objects of the League.

Mr. E. BURRITT said: The resolution which I have to move is in the following terms:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the extension of the penny postage system of England to the ocean, by which letters should be transmitted in the British mails from any seaport of the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, at the charge of one penny, would not only be a great boon to all the colonies and distant subjects and natives of the British empire, attaching them by new bonds of social intercourse to the mother country, but would also be of incalculable advantage to the interests of commerce and Christian missions, and tend to fuse the nations into one peaceful brotherhood.

The resolution asks England to give to the world the advantages of the penny postage, and thereby to make all nations neighbours [applause]. It asks this boon, first, as an act of justice and equity to the distant colonies of the United Kingdom; and, secondly, to facilitate the communication between Christian nations and Christian philanthropy, as a means to draw tighter the social tie, and to infuse the true principles of peace and goodwill throughout the civilized globe [applause]. It would occupy me the whole evening to develop fully this scheme; I shall, therefore, confine myself to the bearings which this subject has on England and its colonies. We mean by the ocean penny postage, that all letters transmitted by English mails to any part beyond the seas should have to pay one penny for postage to such places, and *vice versa*. For example, letters sent

from Folkestone to Bologne, or from Southampton to Canton, should have only to pay one penny each for conveying them across the ocean. Let us briefly glance at the advantages which this penny postage has conferred upon the home population. A citizen of a foreign country, sojourning here, cannot fail to perceive the felicity of English society. Let him travel the world over, he cannot find such facilities of communicating information as those enjoyed by the English nation! Time and space are almost unknown to them for such purpose. Let us look at London. Here the most important transactions that happen in the world are sent; all of which, again, are transmitted all over the country in a night. At the five railway termini in the metropolis five iron horses are seen foaming and smoking about nine o'clock at night, in impatience to scatter over the whole land the intelligence that has arrived here, distilling all over England the welcome news simultaneously with the dew before the rising sun. At midnight, and thence till morning, these chariots of fire continue to discharge their precious treasures throughout the towns and villages of England, thus exchanging their visit with news that gladden the hearts of thousands. To ten thousands of the home population the dispensations of the penny postage come as silently and gratuitously as the morning dew which sparkles on the flowers in their gardens. Who can comprehend the joy which the penny postage diffuses around the domestic hearth? It is almost as essential to the breakfast as any savoury meat [applause]. Such is the daily experience of a large number of English families, and it is one of the blessings which the penny postage confers on Great Britain [applause]. I know of no institution, except that of Christianity itself, which God has bestowed on man, which gives him so much real pleasure as that of the penny postage. It gladdens alike the heart of rich and poor. But those iron thunderers are not confined to Britain: the trackless deep is covered with iron steamers, ready to do man service. Every ocean is filled with the sons and daughters of Old England, whose hearts are thrilled with unspeakable anguish. On the decks of those emigrant ships which leave this country for distant lands are thousands of English fathers and mothers, who look in pensive silence on the land of their fathers, and ere the ship is lost in the twilight of the evening, they lift up their infants to point to them the land which gave them birth, and the familiar spires of their parish churches [applause]. What pen or pencil can portray the dire necessity which has detached them from their native shore, and yielded, as a last resource, to self-expatriation. What wonder, then, that they should cling to their native country, and wish to retain some of the privileges of their fellow-countrymen. I have known some who had actually provided themselves with a large number of penny postage stamps, expecting that the English Government, at no distant day, would concede to them also the same boon in the land of their adoption. These poor emigrants have gone to make the wilderness, the far-off continent, to blossom like the rose—

"Like the emerald chased in gold,"

for the British Government. They are fitting up marks for English commerce and enterprise. They are gone to build schools for their children, and spireless churches where they may worship the same God as we do, and where the beast of the forest roved in undisturbed solitude, and to convert the savage to the Christian religion [a pause]. They are going to perpetuate England's religion and language. They are going to extend the glory of the British empire. And while they are thus throwing all their energies into their work, why not grant them equal privileges with the English people? [cheers.] If their loyalty to the British throne is unaltered, why try to snap the link asunder by breaking up the means of communication between them and their friends at home and fatherland? I cannot divine on what principle the penny postage is withheld from them. The charge here is the same from Land's-end to John o'Groat's. The same privilege is extended to the Channel Islands. On what principle, then, is it withheld from the British colonies? [hear, hear.] Suppose the great ocean were to become petrified to-morrow, and become as firm as adamant, and railways continued to traverse it, extending to the British colonies, would the English Government calculate how far the penny postage should extend? The Government would not for a moment entertain such a proposition; and, if it did, the people of England would not tolerate such invidious distinctions. The ocean is not only a highway, but its winds and waves, ever since the Spirit of God breathed upon its waters, waft the frail bark of man across its breakers [applause]. "The cost of carrying letters by steam packets can be satisfactorily proved to be even cheaper than by rail; and the whole question of ocean penny postage resolves itself into the question as to the most cheap and expeditious means for the transportation of letters across the sea. The postal charges on a letter are divided into three classes. The first is that of receiving them; the other is that of transporting them from one post-office to the other; and the third, which is the most expensive process, is, to deliver them to the individuals to whom they are addressed. Mr. Rowland Hill has convincingly proved that the mere conveyance of a letter from London to Edinburgh does not cost more than 1-36th of a penny; and taking his basis for my calculations, a letter from Liverpool to Boston in the United States, would cost for carriage 1-6th of a penny [hear, hear]. We propose that two penny postage stamps should defray all the expenses of a letter from an inland town in this country to some sea-port across the ocean. I will explain myself:—suppose I wanted

to send a letter from London to New York on the ocean penny postage system, I would place two penny stamps on it—one for conveying it from here to Liverpool, and the other for transporting it across the Atlantic to New York; but if my letter was addressed to a person who resided more inland in America, I would then put another stamp on it. In the latter case, you perceive the letter would have three penny postage stamps attached to it, which would include all the expense and contingencies for conveying a letter from one hemisphere to another. If proof were necessary that England can perform this service without incurring an additional expense, we have it at hand. What does the Government do for the London daily *Times*, which weighs three ounces? After it has been circulated amongst a dozen readers here, from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, it is then posted to some person in Manchester; he reads it; and then, again, he posts it to some individual in Leeds; and thus it may be posted and reposted for eight consecutive days, and stopping occasionally in towns 100 miles apart. During its circuit round the United Kingdom in the eight days, Government may have been called on to perform for it twenty different services, and all this for one penny [hear, hear]; and more than that—England takes a copy of the *Times*, even at the end of the eight days of its circulation here, and conveys it over to the United States without additional charge; nor is this all—at the end of the 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, the Government of Great Britain undertakes to deliver the *Times* to the cottager far up in America. Here, then, England has performed about twenty-six services on this paper; and what I have said about the *Times*, will apply of course to any other stamped newspaper published in Great Britain and Ireland. Does not this, then, conclusively prove that England can well afford to carry a letter across the ocean for one penny, which does not weigh one-sixth of the *Times*? The cost of bags, the transportation of the mails across the Atlantic, supposing they were filled with letters bearing on them one penny stamps, would not entail any additional expense on Government, because nearly one-half of the 46 British colonies are situated in North America. At present, the charge for the transmission of a letter from any inland town in England to any inland town in the United States, is one shilling; it will consequently require that the letters from this country to America should be increased twelvefold, in order to make up for the present rate of postage between the two countries. The question then is, how can this be accomplished without incurring any loss to the imperial revenue? There is but one way by which this problem can be solved; and that is, to give an ocean penny postage to all the nations of the earth. Let England once fix her letter postage at 1d. to all parts of her dominions, and the letters of all the nations in the world will flow to her mail-bags [applause]. What a sublime position would that be for a great nation to occupy! While performing an act of justice towards surrounding countries, conferring at the same time a priceless boon on the whole human race! After due consideration, I have come to the conclusion that Great Britain is the only nation on the face of the earth that can occupy this proud position amongst other nations without incurring any loss to her revenue, and without going one step out of her present path; and she would not have to pay one farthing more for the transportation of her present mails, than if they contained all the letters of other nations of the world. If time permitted, I could demonstrate mathematically, that England would not incur a loss in giving a universal penny postage to the world. In conclusion, I say again, that England owes this great boon to the present race—a race which doubles itself every thirty-five years, if not interrupted in its augmentation by some unnatural cause, such as war, pestilence, or famine. Within the past few years, some millions of this race have left their native soil to cultivate the wilds of the American continent, where the aborigines rapidly disappear before them, and where they thrive with all the beauty of exotic plants. Last year 250,000 of the hardy sons and daughters of toil left the British shores to assist in cultivating the trackless regions in the western hemisphere, where the virgin soil invites the labour of man by rewarding him tenfold for his industry [applause]. It is manifest to every reflecting mind that this island is too contracted for its landless millions, and that England must let her superabundant population go—go by hundreds and thousands—and they do go, as their predecessors went before them, with as strong feelings for home, and affection and love of kindred, as ever. Then let England extend the kindly services of the penny postage to them; and all her children, to the last generation of England's race, will cherish the most filial regards for her, and rise up and call her blessed." (The learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst the general applause of the meeting.)

Mr. E. MIALI said: When I started from home to attend this meeting—the first I have ever attended of the League of Universal Brotherhood—symptoms of physical suffering led me to believe that I should be quite unable to fulfil the engagement which I had undertaken, and, after I had come to the room, it had been my intention merely to second the resolution which has been submitted to you; but my soul has been filled with poetry—with poetry of the affections—and even dry statistics have been clothed in poetry [hear, and laughter]. Whilst listening to the speech that we have just heard, my spirit was so absorbed in contemplation, that I for a while forgot that I had a suffering body; and when that body was released again, I found that the discourse of our excellent friend, Mr. Burritt, had quite altered my

resolve, and that I would not only simply second the resolution, but express my own deep sympathy with the objects of this association [applause]. Whilst listening to the sentiments expressed this evening on this platform, one could scarcely fail being struck with the goodness and wisdom of the great Author of our being and constitution, that whilst he endows us with capacities which fit us for the largest sphere of activity and enjoyment, He is also pleased to make us mutually dependent on each other's pleasure and succour [applause]. The League of Universal Brotherhood must enlist all humane and benevolent people on its side, for its objects were the social elevation of man. War is but the embodiment of fallen humanity; but those feelings are active, and continually exercising their sway, whether men will or not; in order to counteract this positive evil, it is necessary to have some positive good [hear, hear]. You may denounce war till the end of the world, but you will never extinguish those propensities—those affections which have been absorbed by evil—until they are again absorbed in what is good. Train up the affections to find happiness in the happiness of man, and you need not fear any apprehensions of war, for war will necessarily disappear from the face of the earth as soon as you cultivate Christian brotherhood amongst men [applause]. The exercise of our sympathetic powers has the same relation to happiness that the exercise of bodily power has to health. Conceive of a man in a place where all the wants of his material nature are abundantly supplied—conceive of him unable to commune with kindred spirits, all his materials for self-gratification become materials of torture. They would be like the apples of Sodom, exquisitely fair to look at, but filled with loathsome ashes. It is absolutely necessary for the development of our best feelings, that we should intermingle with one another [applause]. "It is not good for man to be alone." He cannot live alone, and he does his kind good by multiplying his sympathies. Now, I believe this association is calculated to bring human sympathies into closer union. It is for this purpose it is established, to bring man into one fraternal bond in all that concerns the welfare of humanity [applause]. The world, when it sets about anything, does it in a practical manner. War is eminently practical. In the education of youth it has something enticing, like that (pointing to a fresco on the wall, representing a warrior on his charger). We too must have our pictures for the elevation of our sentiments. And what is more conducive to the accomplishment of that noble purpose than the ocean penny postage? [applause.] There are other benefits to be obtained by such a system of cheap postage, besides those which are social. We know that all movements have received greater impulse since the installation of the penny postage. We can now do in five years, by agitation and communication, what we formerly could not do in fifty years. We can get at men's minds without the intervention of machinery. We have only to pen our thoughts in the morning, and like a drop of spirit let fall into water, they are dispersed over the minds of the community ere the night closes [applause]. To have thoughts in common produces identity of feeling. It is by such thoughts free trade has been carried; and it is by similar thoughts other measures for the well-being of society will be carried [hear, hear]. If ever it will be said that "the earth helped the woman," it will be when the system of ocean penny postage will be adopted, and when our sentiments and feelings will be transmitted all over the world at scarcely an appreciable cost [cheers]. Some may regard this as Utopian. Every man is practical when he gets hold of the truth, and tries to make it a fact. That has always been the case from the time of Adam down to our own day; and never did the world obtain advantage from those who supinely stand by and regard practical measures as Utopian. Noah was 150 years building the ark. Many were those who laughed at him, and regarded his scheme as Utopian. A time arrived, however, when the truth it announced became a fact, and when those who had jeered at the practical man would be glad to share in the refuge he had laboriously and perseveringly provided for himself and family. Universal peace was no dream. It may be effected within a very short period. The old system has arrived at its Saturday night; it is breaking down on every side. Christian truth will soon supplant it, and will speedily give up the ghost [applause]. I believe that within the period of an ordinary life the whole organized system of war will be put an end to in Europe [applause]; and I rejoice to say that there are men engaged in this noble work who are swayed and guided by superior judgments, and who are breathing sentiments of fraternity and equality into the minds of our fellow-countrymen, seeking to turn their thoughts from unworthy objects, and to fix them on those things which are really worthy of their regard, and to render homage to Him to whom all honour and glory is due [applause].

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., said there was no subject of greater interest than that which had occupied the attention of the meeting, and in which he heartily and cordially concurred, for the more he thought of it the more he was impressed with its importance [applause]. He trusted they would persevere in their laudable agitation, seeking, as they did, the adoption of a peaceful principle. They would have an ocean penny postage when it was universally demanded on both sides of the Atlantic [hear, hear], which would be a great auxiliary in the cause of truth. Ministers could not be compelled to act until the pressure from without compelled them to do so. The best intentions go for little in the House of Commons [hear, hear].

Mr. ALLEN moved, and Mr. BOYER seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

PETITIONS OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO THE QUEEN.

The Ladies' Anti-slavery Society of Birmingham, deeply impressed with the recent accounts of the aggravated horrors of the African slave-trade, have resolved to address the Queen on the subject, and have invited the friends of the cause to unite with them. They thankfully remember the successful part which was taken by the women of Great Britain in the one great effort throughout the country, which terminated in the extinction of slavery in our own colonies; but they believe that, though this is happily accomplished, there is still a duty to be performed towards the present victims of slavery and the slave-trade, and they are earnestly desirous that the co-operation of the friends of the negro in all parts of the country should render this a truly national memorial.

The contents are as follows:—

The memorialists respectfully call her Majesty's attention to the enormities of the African slave-trade, which they describe as in a state of great activity, notwithstanding the efforts of this country for its suppression. They submit that this arises—1st. From the absence of good faith on the part of the Spanish and Brazilian Governments, which are under solemn engagement to relinquish their traffic. 2nd. From the increased consumption of slave-produce in this country. With a view to remedy this evil, the memorialists pray—That her Majesty's Government shall use every legitimate and peaceful means for enforcing on Brazil and Spain the fulfilment of their treaties with this country—1st. By the immediate abolition of the slave-trade; and 2nd. By the emancipation of all negroes unlawfully introduced. The memorialists propose an individual and wide-spread abstinence from the productions of Brazil and Cuba, and pray her Majesty: To exclude the same from the royal household. They further entreat her Majesty: To encourage the growth and manufacture of free-labour cotton, in order that it may more speedily supplant the slave-grown cotton of the United States. In conclusion, the memorialists desire that her Majesty's reign may be signalized by the annihilation of this stupendous crime, and that the blessings of the emancipated may mingle with the congratulations of her devoted female subjects.

Copies of the memorial, with sheets of paper for signatures, and further information, may be obtained on application to the Secretaries, at T. and W. Southall's, Bull-street, Birmingham.

THE LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This society gave an excellent entertainment at Exeter Hall, on Monday night, consisting of the first and second parts of Haydn's *Creation*, and the *Seasons*. The instrumental and vocal performers numbered nearly 800, forming one of the largest and most effective bands we have known to be engaged on these pieces. The principal vocal artists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss E. A. Byers, and Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, Benson, and Phillips. We believe that Miss Hayes sang on this occasion for the first time at Exeter Hall. Her *début* was certainly most successful. The airs, "With verdure clad," and "On mighty pens," were sung with much discrimination, and evinced a correctness and purity of taste which promises her a prosperous career. "With verdure clad," was *encored* by the audience, who were not slow or unwilling to manifest their favourable opinion of the singer. In other pieces, also, Miss Hayes was loudly applauded, and two or three times an *encore* demanded. "In native worth," was sung by Mr. Lockey, with great taste. Mr. Phillips, also, was frequently and loudly applauded. The choruses were given throughout with much effect; and, with the general conduct of the performance, reflected great credit on Mr. Surman. We understand that the whole of the oratorio of *The Seasons* will shortly be given by this society. Our musical readers, we think, would be highly gratified by attending its performance.

THE CARDIGAN ELECTION.—Mr. Pryse Pryse, the member for Cardigan, has presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Mayor and forty-seven electors of the borough, detailing the circumstances of the late contested election there, and praying most earnestly that the votes of electors may in future be taken by ballot. The petitioners also set forth:—"That certain of your petitioners who supported by their votes the successful candidate, Mr. Pryse, and who were strongly importuned to vote for Mr. Harford, were threatened with the withdrawal of custom or patronage of many of the gentry residing in and near the said borough of Cardigan, and with notices from their respective landlords or their agents to quit their dwellings and holdings unless they so voted. That several of your petitioners have subsequently to the said election lost customers who had previously thereto dealt with them, and have also received notices to quit their respective dwellings and holdings, the result they conscientiously believe of their freely exercising their elective franchise. That your petitioners feel certain that if the electors of the borough of Cardigan had been protected by the ballot Mr. Pryse would have been returned their representative by a much larger majority than he obtained; and your petitioners are convinced that unless they have the protection of the ballot there will be no security against the repetition at future elections of persecution similar to that which has occurred as above set forth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY IN WORCESTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Although there exist three libraries in the "Faithful City," there is not one institution in which mutual improvement is carried out—where working-men, with "fustian jackets" and hard hands, can meet in different classes to obtain that general knowledge necessary in the present age. There is an opportunity offered to those who advocate an educational franchise to help on the good work; but alas! alas! those who talk of such a franchise, are frequently the last to render that assistance within their power, which would cost them nothing beside a little trouble. I often think one of the reasons is, lest they should lack the non-education excuse.

Some circumstances occurred a few months ago, which threw about a dozen spirited individuals together, who conceived the idea of forming a thorough Mechanics' Institute. They formed themselves into a committee for that purpose, and set to work in real earnest, and drew up a code of laws necessary for the government of such a society; a copy of which I herewith send you.

The object contemplated, you will perceive, by the institution, is the diffusion of general knowledge, by means of reading-room, library, lectures, classes, &c., for the cheap instruction of its members.

A deputation from the above committee waited on the committee of the British-school, Clap-gate, to ask for the use of their school-rooms, in which the classes of the Mutual Improvement Society should meet, and also for reading-rooms, &c., which the school committee most cordially granted; at the same time wishing the institution may prosper.

The society, in its present form, has not been in existence three months; in which short space of time between forty and fifty members have been enrolled, and a library collected, containing more than 200 volumes of very valuable works, loans from the members, and presents from friends of the popular cause. Others have promised a like assistance.

The following classes are in active operation, conducted by efficient teachers, who are members of the society—viz., Discussion, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing. Other classes are being filled up—viz., French, Latin, Drawing, and Scientific. A special class for females, for the prosecution of studies by themselves. (Females being admitted members according to Rule 3.) Conducted by a female.

"The Worcester Mutual Improvement Society" (which is its name), differs in a great measure from many of a similar kind. Most admit "honorary" members, therefore are compelled to submit to their dictation, good or bad, which is very often the cause of failure, as far as the working classes are concerned. Let a working man even get on a committee (which, by the bye, is very seldom), with others above him in society, he is looked down upon, which damps his energies. This society admits no honorary members; all who enter, do so as "ordinary members," recognising "man only as man." I rejoice that the principle of fraternity and equality is rapidly extending, and doing much, in conducting societies of this description; knowing no difference between a "fustian jacket" and a broad cloth coat, creeds or denominations, keeping in view the grand principle of the gospel of peace—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Should this letter be a means to stimulate other persons, living in apparent adverse circumstances, to persevere in doing for themselves what others cannot do so well for them, it will be a source of gratification to

Yours most obediently,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Wild-rose Cottage, Worcester, May 30, 1849.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I address you on the subject of death punishment, with especial reference to the adoption of some effectual substitute for the horrible and hardening practice of killing men and women on the gallows.

A large class of the advocates for the infliction of the extreme penalty in cases of murder, found their arguments upon the assumption that nothing else will deter men from the perpetration of this dreadful crime. Such no doubt would gladly hail any scheme which, whilst it saved the criminal from death, would hold out a still more terrible warning; and at the same time prevent a repetition of the many brutal and demoralizing scenes lately enacted in various parts of the country.

I profess to give only a general outline of a plan which has long occupied my thoughts, and which I consider to be far more effectual for the prevention of murder than any other with which I am acquainted:—

In the first place, by way of ensuring a more solemn judicial proceeding in cases of murder, one or more particular days should be set apart at the conclusion of the usual assize business for such trials. Both the judges on the circuit should be present, and a jury, possessing some higher qualification than that of common juries, should be specially summoned for the purpose. If the verdict be against the prisoner, a sentence of imprisonment for life, under circumstances to be afterwards determined upon, should be pronounced, and he should be at once confined in a cell usually appropriated to the condemned, there to await the final decision of another tribunal.

Secondly.—A Court of Revision should be held in London as soon as possible after the termination of the circuits, and at which all the judges, or at least a majority of them, should be present. At this court the evidence previously adduced against the prisoner, together with his defence, if any, should be brought forward and reconsidered. The opinion of the judges who presided at his trial as to the probable state of his mind, the extent of his intelligence, and the motives by which he was actuated in the commission of the offence, should be clearly stated. The convict should be allowed by counsel, paid by the Crown, to produce any new facts by which his innocence might be established, and his discharge obtained, or to plead any circumstances in extenuation of his guilt which might be calculated to influence the tribunal in deciding to what class of offenders he should belong. Nothing would then remain but, in default of any proof of innocence, to confirm the previous sentence,

and to classify him with those whose crimes, considered under their various aspects, are of similar atrocity with his own.

Thirdly.—The punishment itself should be of a nature calculated to strike with terror the most desperate and hardened characters. A prison expressly planned and adapted for the purpose, and for that alone, of the most gloomy and appalling appearance, should be erected in some conspicuous situation, perhaps near the metropolis, and to which all convicted murderers, after the final decision of the judges, should be sent. This prison should be so constructed, as to shut out the external world altogether from the view of its inmates, and so regulated that not the slightest whisper of what was passing without its walls could ever be heard. A vast tomb, to which the fabled motto, said to be inscribed over the entrance of another place, should be strictly applicable, "He who once enters within these portals, can never return." Here the various classes of murderers would be subject to different kinds of treatment with regard to diet, lodging, labour, &c., as far as consistent with their health. An inducement to progressive improvement might be held out, by transferring the better behaved, more industrious, and apparently repentant individuals, to a superior class; punishing at the same time the refractory and utterly incorrigible, by degrading them if possible to one of a lower and worse description. To enter into all the details connected with the working of such a system as that I propose, is impossible. I can merely hint at a few general rules, viz., Solitary confinement, as far, and no further, than as it consists with bodily health, and perfect mental sanity. The silent system to its fullest extent. Food of the plainest and coarsest description. Labour adapted to the previous knowledge and capabilities of each. Instruction in reading, if necessary, but no book, or other publication allowed, that would convey the least information of what was passing in the world. No visits, even of the nearest relatives, permitted, and no communication whatever by letter or otherwise, with any of the condemned. None but the officials actually connected with the prison, to have any access to it, or to have a sight of its inmates. Above all, religious services, divested of formalities, and under the superintendence of such as are themselves religious, and characterised by ardent zeal for the spiritual advantage, and eternal salvation of the criminals.

To carry out such a system would require that the governor should be a man of great firmness, tempered with benevolence; possessing an intimate knowledge of human nature, and devoted, as a philanthropist, to the approval and successful accomplishment of the plan. The strictest surveillance would be necessary in every department, and the subordinate officers should be so remunerated, as to ensure the utmost fidelity, and undeviating compliance with all the regulations of the establishment. To produce a salutary effect upon the public, far more beneficial than "the great moral lesson," as recently taught by the hangman at Bristol and Norwich, I would render the final incarceration of the murderer as solemn an act, as though the grave were opened to receive him. For this purpose, a day should be appointed, on which all those whose doom had been previously fixed, should be exposed on a scaffold, similar to that now used for executions, to the public gaze, and having been thus seen for the last time, the external world should close on them for ever.

That neither the criminal himself, nor his punishment, might be forgotten, but might continue to be during his after life, a terrible example to deter others from the crime, I would propose that inspectors should be appointed, under the control of the Secretary of State, who should publish annually a list containing the names of the inmates, with their crimes, date of imprisonment, deaths during the year, and any other information calculated to impress the public mind with dread.

The adoption of such a system as the one I have suggested, will go far to obviate that objection to the abolition of death punishment, which is founded upon the absence of some other plan equally efficacious to deter from murder. I believe this plan would be far more terrible than death to that class of persons whose profligate habits so often lead to the perpetration of that horrid crime; whilst the public in general would have continually present to their thoughts, a living, permanent infliction, both severe and corrective, and far more teachable than the transient impression produced by fear of the gallows.

As it regards the doomed ones, instead of being cut off from life (whether prepared or unprepared is not a question either with the law or its abettors), time, and opportunities for serious reflection would be afforded; and in the gloomy recesses of such a prison, into which no other hope can possibly enter, the hope of immortality and eternal life may happily dawn upon the repentant sinner. Besides this, by a judicious classification, the punishment might in some measure be proportioned to the enormity of the offence. The gallows makes no distinction between the ignorant, irritated girl, who, in a moment of revenge, kills her mistress; and the hardened, calculating villain, who deliberately lays his plans for the destruction of his benefactors, and the future robbery of their families, and who, at least in intention, murders four individuals. If death be the just award in the former case, the law is unjustifiably lenient to the greater criminal; and nothing less than the revival of the ancient mode of torture in putting such an one to death, ought to satisfy those who still advocate the infliction of the extreme penalty.

There is one question of incalculable moment that must not be omitted in considering this subject. What innocent blood may not be saved by a system of punishment which admits of retraction, though not of complete separation, in the case of those who are subsequently proved to have been wrongfully accused? In a late debate in the House of Commons, Lord Nugent asserted that it had been proved, that for a long series of years, one innocent person had been hanged every three years. It was also stated by Sir Fitzroy Kelly in 1841, that during the last fifty-eight years, no less than forty-seven persons had been executed whose innocence had subsequently been clearly established; and Mr. Baron Parke has related an instance in which five innocent persons were saved by a mere accident. It is a fearful thing for any tribunal less than infallible to pronounce a judgment so terrible, and at the same time so irrevocable, as that of death.

It is high time that the generally-recognised ends of punishment—prevention of crime, and reformation of the criminal—should be so united as to produce their legitimate effects with regard to murder, as well as other

offences; and no consideration of expense to the nation, or of trouble to the Government, ought to operate as an excuse for neglecting a subject of such vast importance. *Tavistock, May 12th, 1849.* J. F.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Some indications have been given both of the strength and the temper of parties in the proceedings of this body. On Tuesday week, a part of the Assembly demanded the quashing of the elections in the department of Haute-Marne; alleging as a chief reason, the effect on the elections of M. Léon Faucher's unconstitutional telegraphic despatch. The votes were 392 to 179 for maintaining the elections; and the result was regarded as a distinct triumph of the Moderates. Both on that day and on Wednesday, the Mountain threw much excitement into the discussions. On Wednesday, M. Chavoix complained that Colonel Cauvin had been removed from the post of military commandant of the guard to the Legislative Chamber, to which he had been appointed by M. Marrast, the President of the Constituent Assembly. M. Ledru Rollin rose to speak, but was assailed by shouts and groans from the Ministerial benches; his party replied by counter-demonstrations, and shouts of encouragement to their leader, who gesticulated in dumb-show from the tribune. The venerable President at last put on his hat and suspended the sitting. This step exasperated the Mountain beyond measure; and M. Ledru Rollin uttered something, which induced the President to reply, "If there was danger to the Assembly, it was from the attack of M. Rollin and his party." This was too much to bear; M. Rollin declared that he and his party had been insulted; and they made as if they were about to leave the hall *en masse*, but some few members strenuously exhorted, and with their hands withheld the rest, till M. Kératry leant forward and said, he was ready to retract anything which M. Rollin and his party considered insulting. This appeased the storm. The debate was resumed, and concluded speedily, with a vote by a large majority to pass to the order of the day.

The election of the President of the Legislative Assembly took place on Friday, and terminated in favour of M. Dupin. The absolute majority required was 305: the votes were—for M. Dupin, 336; M. Ledru Rollin, 182; General Lamoricière, 76. M. Dupin was proclaimed President. The Vice-Presidents elected were—MM. Baroche, Bedeau, Lasteyrie, Benoit, Desaze, and De Tocqueville. The Secretaries elected were—MM. Arnaud, Peupin, Lacaze, Chapot, Heeckeren, and Berard.

On Saturday, the President proclaimed the result of the ballot for the three Quæstors of the Chamber, when it appeared that General Leflo obtained 347 votes out of 549, M. Perrot, 274, and M. Baro, 268. General Leflo alone having obtained the majority, was proclaimed Quæstor. The whole three are candidates of the Moderate party. The highest candidate of the Red party only obtained 128 votes.

MM. Duprat, Charras, and Latrade, have laid a proposition on the table, demanding a full and complete amnesty for all political offenders committed since the revolution of February.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—On Saturday, in the Legislative Assembly, the President of the Council ascended the tribune, and announced the formation of his new Ministry as follows:—Odillon Barrot, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; Dufaure, Minister of the Interior; De Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rulhières, Minister of War; De Falloux, Public Instruction; Passy, Finance; Tracy, Marine; Lanjuinais, Commerce; Lacroix, Public Works. Thus has a Ministry been formed by the coalition of MM. Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. When the new Ministry was announced by M. Barrot to the Assembly, the name of M. de Falloux elicited signs of strong disapproval from the Mountain, while that of M. de Tocqueville seemed little less displeasing to the Right. Beyond this, no symptoms appeared of the opinion of the Chamber.

STATE OF PARTIES.—One word now as to the parties which form the new Assembly. These were represented in the Constituent Assembly by three principal clubs, of which that of the Rue de Poitiers was the chief. They are now divided into five sections. The club of the Rue de Poitiers was composed of Legitimists, Orléanists, and some Republicans: they obeyed the lead of M. Thiers. But this statesman has spent a year's energies without much result. The Club de la Rue de Poitiers, which is now called the meeting of the Conseil d'Etat, has lost or is losing a part of those republicans who formerly supported MM. Thiers and Molé. This secession has been all to the advantage of the Réunion de la Madeleine, in which M. Dufaure is the leader. Then there is the Club of the Mountain, and between this and the Réunion de la Madeleine, a smaller party, of which M. Grevy is the chief, and who are Red Republicans, without being Socialists. Parties being thus divided, would most easily rally round the Barrot-Dufaure ministry.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

ITALY.

By intelligence from Rome, of the 23rd ult., we learn that the armistice between the French and Romans had been prolonged for ten days. The extension of the armistice was the result of instructions sent out from Paris. The French envoy was enjoined to remain *in statu quo* until the Legislative Assembly should have come to a determination on the Italian question. General Oudinot had sent a courier to the Austrian General, d'Aspre, requesting

him not to advance further in the direction of Rome. That general was on his march, at the head of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and only a few days separated him from Rome.

Advices have subsequently been received to the 28th ult. M. Lesseps had quitted Rome in consequence of the Roman Government having refused to accept the propositions offered by General Oudinot. The General demanded that all foreigners in Rome, including those forming a part of the Government, should quit the city, and leave the inhabitants free to choose, without any direct influence, the form of government best suited to them, the French authorities undertaking previously to cause, if necessary, the decision of the majority to be respected. The foreigners in Rome had refused to comply. It was said that notice had been given to the Roman Government that the armistice should cease, and that hostilities should recommence on the 28th of May. M. Lesseps had taken refuge in the camp, under protest that he was threatened with assassination. The Provisional Government had refused to admit a single French soldier without an engagement being made to recognise the Republic. Sickness had already shown itself in the camp. Head-quarters had not been changed, nor a bridge thrown over the Tiber. The French army now amounts, near Rome, to 25,000 men, provided with every material of war by late arrival at Civita Vecchia.

Meantime, all parties are preparing for a mortal struggle. Oudinot has changed his head-quarters to the Ossa Bianca, about a mile and a half from the Porta Portese, near the river, and is constructing a flying bridge over the Tiber, so as to enable him to operate on both banks. He has established batteries in front of the Porta Portese; and he appears decided on attacking on the right bank. Martial spirit continues unabated within Rome, which (says the *Times* correspondent), will defend itself to the last.

In spite of all the zealous and well-intended efforts of the English Consul, Mr. Freeborn, to keep the French Commissioner to the same line of policy (says the *Chronicle* correspondent at Rome), M. Lesseps has repulsed every proffer of accommodation, and refuses to modify in any way the terms first presented. The conduct of M. Lesseps during the late negotiation was a medley of chicanery and bullying.

A letter from M. Mazzini to the French Envoy has been published. The most notable passage is the following:—"A body of French soldiers has this very day (Sunday, the 20th May), contrary to the spirit of the suspension of arms, passed the Tiber, near St. Paolo, thus drawing the circle of military operations round the capital more closely even than at present; and this act is not the only one of the kind."

DEFENSIVE MEASURES IN ROME.—I am really astonished to receive such glowing accounts, from my own personal friends, of the condition of the army and the armed population. As to the preparations for defence, the whole city is so barricaded, that if the people are resolved to keep out the French the means are within their power. Batteries are established on all the classic hills that command the several approaches, and all the houses of the streets through which an enemy must pass after having forced the gates are provided with stones to be hurled on his head, and with oil, which is to be boiled, and then poured upon him. The Porta Portese is defended by an immense barricade; and, whether to save the marble front, or to protect those who are to guard it, the whole is covered with a multitude of mattresses, on the top of which, to prove that the men are not feather-bed soldiers, floats an immense red flag, the signal of never-yielding patriotism. The gate is raked by pieces of cannon planted on the neighbouring bastions, as full reliance is not placed either on the beds or the scarlet ensign. My friends report to me conversations they have had with Mazzini and Avezzana; and, as they place implicit credit on all these Republican patriots say, they think that Rome will defend itself to the last. The spirit of the people is created by the persons I have named. Both appear resolved to succeed or perish in this last attempt to establish a Republic; and both, in the opinion of my friends, are acting on principle, and with the firm conviction, that now or never the cause of what they call freedom must be won or lost.—*Times Correspondent.*

The *Times* correspondent was informed that the despatches of the French Envoy at Rome state that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the French troops, in consequence of the nature of the service they are engaged in, and it was feared by their officers that in case of the Austrian troops approaching the French camp, it would be impossible to prevent a collision.

The King of Naples, beaten by Garibaldi, and forced to retreat to Gaeta, has issued a protest against the conduct of M. Lesseps, and against the proposals presented by him to the Roman Constituent Assembly. The King of Naples pretends that he left the Roman States for two reasons; first, because the French commissioner had concluded an armistice without his participation; and secondly, because M. Lesseps did nothing to prevent the Roman troops from attacking him in his headquarters. The Pope is said to have been so mortified by the remonstrances of the King, that he resolved immediately to quit Gaeta, and to retire to Avignon, the former residence of the Popes.

Letters from Bologna, dated the 26th ult., state that on that day the Pontifical Commissioner, Bedini, published a proclamation to the inhabitants, announcing the re-establishment of the Pontifical Government there and in the Legations, and an-

nulling all that has taken place in the Roman States since the 17th of November last.

Letters from Florence announce that the Austrians arrived before Ancona on the 25th, and that they had summoned the town to surrender. It was expected that there would be serious resistance, which would probably last for a week or ten days. The commander of the French fleet at Ancona had proposed to the Governor of that place to occupy it, and thus prevent the intended entrance of the Austrians, but that official had refused.

VENICE.—The Austrians captured, on the 27th ult., the fort of Malghera, near Venice, after a siege of twenty-one days. The fort was a heap of ruins.

TUSCANY.—The Austrians have entered Florence to the number of 12,000 men.

PIEDMONT.—Letters from Turin of the 30th ult., state that the King was completely out of danger. A strange report circulated in the capital. A note of the Austrian Cabinet was said to have arrived on the preceding day, summoning the Piedmontese Government to deliver into the hands of the troops of Radetzki the fortresses situate along the French frontier, and the city of Genoa. A Cabinet Council was immediately convoked, which lasted eight hours. The result of its deliberation had not transpired, but no reply had yet been returned to the pretensions of Austria.

SPAIN.

Señor Mon has presented to the Cortes a tariff bill based on principles of relaxed prohibition and lowered protection. His bill proposes that all articles of which the manufacture is unknown in Spain shall pay an import duty of from 15 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Articles which compete with Spanish manufactures are to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. duty. There is to be no change in the laws regulating the import and export of corn, Cotton thread, No. 60, and of superior quality, muslins, cotton velvet, and manufactured cotton, are to pay 35 per cent.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Frankfurt Assembly, on the 25th of May, a Committee proposed the draft of a proclamation by the German National Assembly to the German People. It had been drawn up by the poet Uhland, in terms of stirring eloquence.

Through it the National Assembly addresses to the people, by which it was elected, a few words of information and encouragement in reference to the position recently assumed—in which the five mightiest governments, "and also the central power which we ourselves called into being," offer a resistance to the realization of the Imperial constitution decreed and proclaimed as definitively valid. It would appear "as if the Constituent Assembly were on the brink of dissolution, as if the work of the Constitution, which it has brought to a close with so much toil, were thereby about to fall to pieces, and as if the mighty stream of the German people's rising were pitifully to be lost in the sand." Despite all impediments, external and internal, the Assembly believes itself capable of maintaining its own position and the cause entrusted to it. "To those Governments whose political wisdom was last year so powerless, so disconcerted, and so utterly paralyzed, that they were compelled to call upon the seventeen men of trust attached to the Diet to take the initiative in framing a draft of the Constitution, and which, now that their vital vigour has returned, not only suggest to us an accord, but even place an outtrotyed constitution in prospect—to those Governments we oppose the principle that was perseveringly vindicated in the Ante-Parliament, that at the outset of our proceedings, was solemnly propounded, and thenceforward actually maintained—the principle of the nation's sovereignty: we lean for support on those states, and the population of those states (less mighty though they be), which have acknowledged the resolutions of our Assembly to be binding, and the published constitution to be substantially legal."

The address alludes to the Regent's refusal to execute the constitution; to the recall of members by the governments of the populations who elected them; and to the counter measures taken by the Assembly, those decreeing the immediate choice of a Stadtholder, and the diminution of the Assembly quorum to 100 members. It proceeds to claim in this eventful moment the active co-operation of the collective body of the German people. Challenging no breach of the peace, and inciting no civil war, the Assembly nevertheless bids the people to stand on its guard, well practised in arms, in order that if any attempt be made to force a constitution on it which did not emanate from its representatives, it might be able to repel the unjust attack. It therefore demands that, in all states attached to the Imperial constitution, the people's guard should be speedily made complete, and be held bound with the standing army to maintain that constitution inviolate. Above all, it trusts that the people will institute the elections, not according to the provisions of any electoral law which may be arbitrarily *octroyed*, but solely according to that law which the Constituent Assembly has enacted, and "in a spirit bent on the use or attainment of the common right of suffrage."

The motion for adopting and publishing the proclamation was carried by a large majority.

THE NEW IMPERIAL CONSTITUTION.

The draft of the Constitution of the Empire drawn up by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, was published at Berlin on the 30th inst. In the address to the several German Governments by which it is preceded, the Prussian Cabinet states that Bavaria has taken part in the conference in which the Constitution was framed, but reserves the decisive declaration of its ac-

ceptance. The Prussian Government further states that the powers who are parties to the Constitution have drawn it up that they may be enabled to meet the dangers by which Germany is threatened if it longer remains without federative constitution or union, and because the Frankfort Assembly ceased to exist as a legal body when it completed its plan of a Constitution, which could not be accepted by the Government without alteration; all the after acts of that Chamber are therefore to be considered as exceeding its powers and without validity.

The Constitution is very long, containing, with the law of election, more than 190 paragraphs. An abstract of the most important articles is subjoined:—

The Imperial House has the right of making peace and war, appoints the ambassadors and consuls of the empire, conducts the diplomatic intercourse, and concludes treaties of navigation and commerce with foreign countries. The several German Governments have given over their right to receive or appoint ambassadors to the Imperial power.

The Imperial Government will consist of a President of the Empire and a Council of the Princes.

The dignity of the Presidency of the Empire is united to the Crown of Prussia.

The Council of Princes (or States) will contain six votes, of which Prussia and Bavaria has each one; Wurtemberg, Baden, and the two Hohenzollerns, have one collectively; one vote is allotted in the same manner to Saxony, and the Saxon Duchies, Reuss, Anhalt, and Schwarzburg; one to Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse-towns; the remaining vote is given to the other small States—Kurfessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Luxemburg, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Frankfort.

The President of the Empire will reside during the meeting of the Diet at the seat of the Imperial Government (whether this will be Berlin or Frankfort is not known).

The President of the Empire will exercise the powers entrusted to him through responsible Ministers. He will open and close the Sessions of the Diet, and has the right to dissolve the House of Representatives.

The Council of Princes, under the Presidency of the Head of the Empire, or, if he should be hindered from discharging the duty, under the Presidency of Bavaria, has the right of proposing the draft of laws; it will exercise the legislative power in common with the Diet under constitutional limitations. The Council gives its decisions by the absolute majority of the plenipotentiaries present; if the number is equally divided, the President gives the casting vote.

The section of the Constitution containing the *Grundrechte*, or fundamental rights of the German people, in many of its provisions follows that of the Frankfort Assembly. The following is an abstract of the law of election for the House of Representatives:—

Every independent German who has not been convicted of crime, and has attained his 25th year, is an elector. Eligible as deputy to the House of Representatives is every German not convicted of crime who has attained his 30th year, and has been for three years citizen of a German state. Persons holding public offices do not require a special permission to enter as members into the House of Representatives, but have to defray the expenses which may arise by the employment of officers who are to discharge their duties in their absence. Electoral districts for every number of 100,000 souls, according to the latest official return of the number of the population, are to be formed in every state.

The form of election is indirect. The primitive voters (*Urwähler*) choose the electors who name the deputies.

Whoever wishes to exercise the right of voting must, at the time the elections take place, be citizen in the electoral district, and have resided there for at least three years. He must also, if required, prove that he is not in arrear with payment of the State taxes.

The section of the Constitution relating to the Senate of the Empire is in substance as follows:—

The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The representatives of the different states are to form the Senate.

The Senate is to consist of 167 members, of which Prussia sends 40, Bavaria 20, Saxony 12, Hanover 12, Wurtemberg 12, Baden 10, Kurhessen 7, Grand Duchy of Hessen 7, Holstein 6, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4, Luxemburg-Limburg 3, Nassau 4, Oldenburg 2, Brunswick 2, Saxon-Weimar 2, and the smaller states 1 each. The members of the Senate are appointed, one half by the Government, and the other by the Legislature in each state.

In those states which have two branches of Legislature, the two Chambers together appoint one half of the members of the Senate.

In those states which only send one member, the Government is to propose three candidates, out of which the Legislature selects one.

A member of the Senate must be citizen of the state by which he is sent, have attained his 30th year, and be in full possession of all civil rights.

The members of the Senate are chosen for six years.

The members of the House of Representatives are chosen for four years.

REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO STUTTGART.

The last sitting of the German Parliament at Frankfort took place on the 30th ult. None of the Ministers were present. A motion of the Committee of Safety was read, admitted to the debate, discussed, divided upon, and carried with a majority of 71 votes against 64. The motion was, that the House should withdraw from Frankfort, and continue its sittings at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. The Speaker resigned his office and seat. The House adjourned to meet at Stuttgart on some day in the following week. A proclamation has been issued by the Speaker and the clerks of the fugitive Parliament, inviting the members to meet at Stuttgart on the 4th inst. It was expected that from 70 to 80 members would obey the summons.

REFUSAL OF THE ARCHDUKE JOHN TO ABDICATE.

For some days past there has been going on an active diplomatic intercourse with Frankfort, to induce the Vicar of the Empire to dissolve the National Assembly. But it seems the Archduke John can be neither induced to dissolve the central Parliament, nor to resign the central power. The Prussian plenipotentiary, in the name of his government, at length formally invited the archduke to resign his powers into the hands of Prussia. The archduke thereupon commissioned M. Gravel, the Minister of the Interior of the Central Power, to send the following reply to the Prussian plenipotentiary *ad interim*, Von Kamptz:—"In reply to the telegraphic despatches from Berlin, under date of the 18th and 23rd of this month, which have this day been communicated to the Regent of the Empire, I have received express commands from his Imperial Highness to say, that his Imperial Highness the Regent, as is well known, has long resolved to resign the post confided to him; but that in determining the period when this shall take place, he will consult the interest of Germany only, and will permit no power upon earth to force him from the post confided to him."

PRUSSIA.

ANOTHER OTTOWED CONSTITUTION.

BERLIN, May 31.—The publication of the Federal Constitution yesterday has been followed to-day by that of the new election law for Prussia. It is preceded by a long Ministerial statement of the reasons why it is promulgated, addressed to the King. It points out the deficiencies of the law of the 6th of December, under which the last Chamber was chosen; the first point noticed is the want of a strict definition of the term "independent Prussian," which led to so much controversy, remedied now by making the franchise conditional on a contribution to the direct taxation of the country, either state or communal; the vote too is no longer secret, but to be given openly; the system of indirect election is preserved, the primitive voters choosing an electoral college. The voters are divided into three classes, each of which chooses a third of the number of the electors; the most numerous will, of course, be those who pay the smallest amount of taxes, but they will vote for only a third of the electoral college; thus the evil of having the influence of the educated classes overborne by the weight of 69 per cent. of the population, here, at least, unprepared for the exercise of a political function, will, it is hoped, be neutralized. This classification of the voters was stated to be the basis of the forthcoming law in a former letter. The election is fixed for the 17th of July; as the upper chamber is merely adjourned, only the second chamber has to be elected; the opening of the session is fixed for the 7th of August. The difficulty as to the votes of the army and landwehr, from non-residence in their respective districts, is obviated by empowering them to give their votes in the stations where they may happen to be on the day of the election, without regard to the length of time they may have been there.—*Times Correspondent*.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Lubeck Gazette* says that information was received at Copenhagen on the 27th, that orders had been sent to General Pritwitz to suspend hostilities. The fortress of Fredericia has not been bombarded since the 24th ult., but some heavy artillery is expected to join the blockading army from Rendsburg. It is thought that the Schleswig-Holstein troops, after effecting a practicable breach, will endeavour to storm the fortress.

The Russian Emperor's demands respecting the evacuation of Jutland by the German troops, form a standing subject of conversation among the politicians of the German North. The Danish Minister of War has received official information, that the first division of the Russian fleet, stationed at Revel, under the command of an Admiral, will shortly take its station in the Great Belt and neighbourhood, with a view of being in sight of the enemy, and to render such assistance to the Danish army as is consistent with the instructions the Admiral may have received from his Government.

The Duke of Lichtenberg (the adopted son of the King of Denmark) and the Grand Duke Constantine, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian navy, were expected at Copenhagen. The King had left his country seat and repaired to Copenhagen, to await the arrival of his illustrious guests.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Buda (or Ofen), the ancient capital of the kingdom, the fall of which was prematurely announced some days since, and by others is still denied, was stormed and taken by the Hungarians on the 22nd of May. General Hentzy, the commander of the fortress, so much lauded by the *Times*, was formerly in the Hungarian service; and he, like all other foreign officers, was permitted to leave it when the war broke out, on giving his *sword of honour* not to bear arms against Hungary. The knowledge of this fact probably induced the Austrian General-in-Chief to invest General Hentzy with the command of a place which it was important to hold to the last extremity. He was severely wounded, and taken prisoner by the Hungarians, but shortly afterwards expired. The garrison of 22,000 men and 80 officers was conveyed to Debreczin. 83 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt. of gunpowder, 2,000 cwt. of saltpetre, and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda.

The fortresses of Arad and Karlsburg have been for these three weeks in the hands of the Hungarians, though the fact has not been mentioned by the Austrian papers.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who boasts of

receiving accurate official information from Hungary, writes:—"All the papers announce unanimously, that in the Hungarian camp, in consequence of the proclamation of the Republic, there reigns a spirit of disunion, and that the hussars wish to desert. This is wholly untrue, for the Republic was never proclaimed anywhere, either in Debreczin, or in Clausenburg, or Kaschau. The Crown is in abeyance, but nobody has declared for the Republic; the deposition of the house of Hapsburg was, however, proclaimed, precisely on account of the feeling in the army, since the soldiers would no longer take the usual oath to serve 'truly the king and the constitution' when joining their colours, but declared they would not swear fealty to a faithless king, who had betrayed Hungary. It is equally false that the hussars would not cross the frontiers of Hungary. The iron discipline in the Hungarian army is well known, and neither a foot nor a horse soldier has resisted given orders. These reports are designedly spread in Vienna, in order to keep up the value of the paper money, which is already at twenty-one per cent. discount, while the Hungarian notes are discounted in silver for thirteen per cent. . . . As news, I can communicate to you that the Hungarians, after the capture of Ofen, have resumed the offensive, and obtained a victory over the Austrians at Leopoldstadt; that, moreover, it is not the Russians, as all the Viennese papers gave it, but the corps of Puchner, formerly driven out of Transylvania, which entered Orsova, and advanced as far as Weiss-kirchen; it was, however, beaten there, and perfectly put *hors de combat* by Bern near Orsova. Semlin is said to have been taken by Perczel, but this requires further confirmation."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCED GUARD.—The advanced guard of the Russians has been unexpectedly attacked and destroyed by a division under Dembinski, near Jordanow, in Galicia, not far from the frontier of Hungary. 2,000 Russians were left on the field of battle, and twenty cannon fell into the hands of the victors. It is said that the Hungarians have possessed themselves of Lemberg, but this requires confirmation. It is certain, however, that Dembinski wishes to pass into Poland by Galicia, and on that account a Russian force of 45,000 men has occupied the camp of Kalisch, and is to remain on the frontier.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

The *Examiner* corrects a few false statements made by the Austrian journals.—"There are no more than 5,000 Poles with the Hungarian army, and all of them are officered by their own countrymen; conflict, therefore, with the Hungarians is out of the question. There is no shadow of dissension, and it is on paper only that the Austrian victories are to be found. Up to this moment, in spite of Russian assistance, the Austrians have not gained ground an inch. An engagement has taken place near Bertfeld between the Russians and Dembinski's corps, in which the former had 600 men killed; but this fact was of course withheld by the Austrians, who said that the Russians were poisoned; as if it were probable that the Hungarians, who up to the present moment have maintained their chivalrous character, were likely, when everywhere successful, to have recourse to the weapons of cowards. But the Austrians have not forgotten the maxim of their favourite allies the Jesuits, *Columniarius audacter semper aliquid heret*. On the other hand, however, even the Austrian papers admit that a party favourable to the Hungarians has formed itself amongst the Servians. But they also add that Karageorgievich, Prince of Serbia, a vassal of Turkey, openly enrolls soldiers for Austria in Servia itself. How is this to be reconciled with the declared neutrality of the Ottoman Porte? We learn, and with certainty, from a traveller who left Pesth on the 9th ult., that no political prosecutions whatever take place in Hungary, and that all the reports of the Austrian papers are in this respect, too, so many falsehoods. M. Pazzi, a Greek, formerly in the service of the Hungarian Government, is now in Vienna, exclusively engaged in fabricating extracts from the Hungarian papers in order to provoke hatred among the people against Hungary; and as the Hungarian newspapers are absolutely prohibited, no one can collate M. Pazzi's extracts with the originals."

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de l'Allemagne Occidentale*, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held at St. Petersburg, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, and received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the senators. The President of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his Majesty might meet the same fate; and then the General quitted the chamber. The same journal contains intelligence, that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburg. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented, and that is the cause of the Guards having been sent from St. Petersburg.

INDIA.

The overland mail brings advices from Bombay to the 1st of May.

The Army of the Punjab, broken up into strong detachments, were busy in occupying the most important points in the newly acquired territory, and in preparing against the hot season.

Sir C. Napier had already reached the shores of India. He arrived at Alexandria on the 8th of April, proceeded straight through Egypt, and sailed for Calcutta on the 12th of that month for the purpose of being sworn in. It was expected that he

would proceed immediately to Simla. Sir W. Cotton, the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, had sent in his resignation, rather than serve under Sir C. Napier, who is his junior as a Lieutenant-General.

The only military exploit since the departure of the previous mail was a frontier skirmish by the Scinde Horse with the Murrees, in which the Scinde Horse brilliantly distinguished themselves, and captured upwards of 1,000 head of cattle.

The most prominent subject of discussion in India was the anticipated increase of the army in consequence of the annexation of the Punjab. It was expected that some extensive reforms would be introduced by Sir C. Napier, and it seemed generally agreed that the organization of the army admitted of considerable improvement.

Of the civil arrangements of the new administration no formal announcement has as yet appeared. The Board is to consist of the following:—

President	£5,000	
2 Members at £3,500	7,000	
Secretary (according to the <i>Delhi Gazette</i>)	2,500	
		£14,500

There are also to be commissioners, deputy commissioners, and assistant commissioners. The total expense is estimated at £65,650. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., is to be President of the Board; Mr. C. G. Mansel and Mr. J. Lawrence, Members of the Board; Mr. J. C. Christian, Secretary; and Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary.

Orders are issued to Rajah Shere Singh and Sirdar Chuttur Singh, to proceed with their families to Attaree, and to take up their abode there. They were instructed to dismiss all their followers, to give up all their arms, and when they reached Attaree not again to quit the place, and never to go more than three or four miles off, when inclined to ride out for the benefit of their health. They were distinctly warned, that the slightest infraction of these instructions would be visited with the most severe punishment. A provision would be made for their support.

WEST INDIES.

From Chagres we learn that during the stay of the "Trent" at that place no less than five vessels had arrived from the United States loaded with emigrants for California. From Panama we learn that about 3,000 emigrants are there awaiting opportunities to proceed to San Francisco, which are not easily met with, as nothing but small sloops are to be obtained. As much as 300 dollars is charged as passage-money for one person, and the vessels are of the most wretched description. Robberies and serious affrays are constantly occurring between the inhabitants and the emigrants.

JAMAICA.—Our dates from this island are to the 8th of May inclusive. The legislature was not in session, and public news there is absolutely none. The *Morning Journal* continues to preach the doctrines of free-trade, and even the *Dispatch* relaxes in its urgency to have protection re-established, and devotes its energies to enforce the necessity of liberal supplies of free labour.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Accounts from Demerara to the 5th of May, state, that the administrative position had become worse than ever, and the breach between the Governor and the Combined Court of Policy wider. That body, by advices per "Conway," had begun to make reductions in the salaries of the ecclesiastical employees to from 30 to 50 per cent. We now find, that the Combined Court met on the 19th of April, when seven resolutions in reference to reductions were moved by Mr. Croal, but were vetoed by his Excellency, who declared that it would be wholly out of his power to suffer them to be carried into effect, even if voted by the Court. The Governor then adjourned the Court till the 23rd, when, after various protests and reasons had been recorded, the Attorney-General moved the order of the day; on which Mr. Rose moved, by way of amendment, the same objectionable resolutions which had been submitted by Mr. Croal. Mr. Barkly then delivered an address, which seemed likely to induce a modification, in the hope of which, the Court was further adjourned. The meeting of the 26th, however, arrived without harmony being restored, but with the reading of a reply from the unofficial section of the Court crouched in sharp and strong terms; a resolution was also afterwards carried, declaring that the veto exercised by the Governor being unconstitutional, the Court would not proceed to business till it was withdrawn. At this juncture, a colonial member, Mr. Brand, to save further losses without the surrender of any rights claimed by either section, gave notice of the following resolution:—

That to avoid the evils which must accrue to the colony from the stoppage of the business of this Court, and for no other reason, the Court declares its resolution to proceed with the estimates under a solemn protest that such proceeding shall in no way prejudice or affect the relative positions of the official and the elective sections of the Court in regard to the questions which have impeded the business of the session.

This resolution was moved at the last meeting of the Court on the 30th of April, but was unhappily counteracted by an amendment, in terms similar to the previous hostile resolutions, and amounting to a refusal to proceed with the financial business of the colony. The Governor, therefore, had no other alternative than to adjourn the Court *sine die*, protesting in the strongest terms against being held responsible for the consequences.

ST. VINCENT.—The members of the House of Assembly declared their intention of making a reduction of 20 per cent. on all public salaries.

AMERICA.

By the "Hibernia" we have advices from New York, to the 22nd ult. The "Hibernia" brings fifty

passengers, including Mr. Macready, who, previously to his departure from Boston, presented 1,000 dollars to the families of the unfortunate men who fell in the late riots.

Accounts from Canada are brief, but important; they are, moreover, satisfactory. The province continued undisturbed by factious violence. Telegraphic intelligence from Montreal, under date the 21st ult., announces that an address had been presented to his Excellency Lord Elgin in favour of removing the seat of Government to Quebec and Toronto, four years alternately, the majority on the division being five votes. The city of Montreal is tranquil. The business of legislation proceeded with tranquillity. Lady Elgin had been confined of a son. Mr. Cayley had been deputed by the Tories to represent their cause in London, and Mr. Hincks, who arrived by the last steamer, was reported to be the destined advocate of the Ministerial policy. The University Bill had passed the Lower House.

From the United States the intelligence is interesting. The cholera continued its ravages. General Worth had fallen a victim to the epidemic.

At St. Louis, the great capital of the south-west, a most disastrous fire on the 18th ult., swept over the principal business portion of the city, extending for nearly a mile along the Mississippi, and consumed goods, warehouses, and steamboats—27 of the latter, several of them with cargoes on board—to the value, as estimated, of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 dollars.

A serious collision had occurred on the Hudson river, by which a number of persons were drowned.

The city of New Orleans, after being for some time afflicted with cholera, which swept away many of its citizens, is now threatened with even a more fearful and irresistible foe in the overwhelming waters of the Mississippi. The city lies below the high water level of this great river, and is guarded, as Holland is from the inroad of the sea, by dykes, or levees, as they are called, along the Mississippi. A portion of one of these levees above the city having been carried away, the waters were passing rapidly through the opening, overcoming all efforts to stop the breach, inundating the plantations below, and actually pouring through some of the streets of the city. Our latest dates by mail are the 13th ult., when in many quarters the inhabitants were already driven by the invading waters to take refuge in the upper stories of their houses.

From California the accounts are twenty-two days later. The advices are important. According to one account, the Californians refused to recognise General Smith, who was sent out as military Governor of the territory, and had taken steps to organize a government for themselves. According to another, he had virtually taken back the prohibition which he had issued at Panama, forbidding foreigners to dig for gold at the "placers," and had organized a good police at San Francisco, and executed his authority without hindrance; but what is certain is, that the people had resolved to summon an assembly to sit at San Francisco, and frame such laws as may be necessary for the preservation of order and the regulation of trade.

This body is to consist of fifteen members. Three judges are also to be chosen—all by universal suffrage, of course. Several meetings had been held at San Francisco to propose the introduction of the slave-trade. The mail steamer, "California," still lay motionless at San Francisco. There had been a mutiny on board the United States ship-of-war, "Ohio," owing to the desire of the men to get off to the gold region. Some thirty men have been put in irons by the Commodore, and many would be hung.

St. Domingo advices state, that in three battles the Haytiens had been defeated. No prisoners were spared; and, in retreating, the Haytiens burnt Azua.

Venezuelan affairs were in confusion.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

CONFLICT WITH THE NATIVES.—A Perth paper, of the 20th December, narrates an exploratory tour by the Governor of Swan River settlement, in the course of which his party was attacked by the natives, and he received a bad spear-wound—the weapon went through the thigh and protruded about a foot. The Governor broke off the head of the spear and drew out the shaft, and headed his men in a retreat through a rough country for ten hours, when he reached his boat in Champion Bay. The wound was received some days after the 1st of December, and on the 20th the Governor was "soon likely to be recovered." The expedition was undertaken to explore the rich mineral and pasture country on the Bowes, lately discovered by Mr. Gregory; and it resulted in a confirmation of his descriptions.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

NICE DISTINCTION.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of "The State v. Slave Dick," has decided that the provision of the constitution guaranteeing trial by jury to accused persons, does not extend to slaves. At the same time, it decides that, "so far as crimes, misdemeanors, and offences are concerned, slaves are considered as persons." Poor Dick is convicted of murder. So we are to understand, that the slave is a person for the purpose of prosecution, but not a person for the purpose of defence. Glorious law this, for a civilized land!—*Emancipator*, April 1849.

COTTON GROWING AT PORT NATAL.—All who feel interested in the success of the cotton-growing experiment now making at Port Natal (says the *Manchester Examiner*), will be glad to learn that Mr. Bergtheil, the spirited originator of the company, writes in the most favourable terms regarding their prospects. The following extract is from a letter recently received from Mr. Bergtheil:—

Affairs in general at Natal we may venture to pronounce flourishing; the emigrants who have lately arrived, especially the body of Germans introduced by myself, appearing perfectly contented. In reply to your application for shares in the Natal Cotton Company on behalf of yourself and others, there are so few on the market, that I must furnish you with the small quantity you require out of my own stock (myself and partner being large shareholders in the company). The risk of shareholders does not extend beyond the capital amount of their shares. Five instalments have been paid up of £1 per share, and I do not anticipate that any of the remaining five calls will be made on the shareholders. I hand you a copy of a valuation which we received from our manager at the settlement (called "Germany") a short time since, by which document you will see how very little risk there is in an undertaking like this; as the total expenditure upon the settlement does not exceed (beyond a few hundred pounds) the valuations originally made, especially when you consider that we were not under the same advantages as English emigrants, who were privileged to reclaim from Government their passage money. In case you or any of your friends should enter into any undertaking at Natal, I would most strongly advise you not to send out unmarried persons to your employ, as experience has already shown that single men have in scarcely any instance retained their habits of temperance and industry in our new colony, and have only injured themselves and the name of the colony.

I remain, &c., J. BERGTHEIL.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 6, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is understood that the President's message to the Legislative Assembly would not be delivered until this day, or perhaps later. The cause of this delay is said, with every appearance of truth, to be the paragraph relative to Italian affairs. M. Dufaure and M. de Tocqueville are, it is said, opposed to the message stating anything in a precise manner relative to the entrance of the French troops into Rome, either with consent of the Romans, or by force. Such, indeed, is the disagreement on this score, that at the Bourse there were rumours of a new modification of the Ministry. The Assembly was, consequently upon these facts, merely occupied with formal business up to post-hour. The message of the President will enter at length into the situation of the military strength and resources of France. The account will, it is said, give a picture of the military situation of France calculated to re-assure the most timid in the event of its becoming necessary for her to draw the sword. Three millions of National Guards are armed for the defence of the territory, while 300 battalions could be at once mobilised, and called on to take the field, the staffs being established for some time. The effective strength of the army is set down at upwards of 500,000 men of all arms, and may be swelled by volunteers to a much greater amount. In the message the President will also give an account of projects he has in view for bettering the state of the labouring classes; coupled with these, however, powerful repressive measures will be asked in order to curb any attempt at disorder or civil war. The question of the amnesty will also be the subject of lengthened remark, and a merciful course will be recommended. In the Assembly on Monday evening, M. Ledru Rollin ascended the tribune to put questions on the subject of the affairs of Italy: objections were raised on the part of Ministers, and, on the proposal of M. Mauguin, the questions were postponed till Thursday.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—"From authentic sources we (*Daily News*) learn," so writes the Magyar correspondent, "that a battle has taken place in the neighbourhood of Trentschin, to which place the extreme left wing of the Austrian army extended; it lasted nine hours, and was very bloody. Field Marshal Lieut. Haynau, who had been summoned from Italy, commanded, and General Vogel, who had advanced from Galicia through the pass of Dukla, but who being then cut off, had been forced back to Trentschin. Dannenberg is supposed to have commanded the Hungarians. After the battle Vogel fell back from Trentschin and made for Tyrnau." From this circumstance, in particular, the writer judges that the victory was not on the side of the Austrians. The main body of the Austrians was at Szedahely, that of the Hungarians in the little town of Megyer, a few leagues off. A report is in circulation at Vienna that the Russians met with a terrible reception at Kaschau, in retaliation for which they destroyed that city. The report also continues to gain ground that the imperial troops had been defeated in the march.

THE FRANKFORT PARLIAMENT.—One party of the deputies to the National Assembly had already started for Stuttgart, but another party (the fraction of the Nuremberg Hotel, a coalition of all the Moderates from every party) had resolved to remain in Frankfort and wait.

GERMANY.—The Frankfort correspondent of the *Times* states, that a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the government of Germany was being held at Frankfort, and that all but two would join the new union proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover. The objectors are Wurtemberg and Bavaria. Mr. Romer, the Stuttgart Minister, declares that he will never depart from the Constitution proclaimed by the National Assembly of Frankfort; and the King of Wurtemberg is at present not able to change his Ministers, although, perhaps, he would gladly join the Berlin alliance. On the other hand, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin, Count Lerchenfeld,

protested solemnly, on the 28th of last month, that his Sovereign would never join Prussia except upon terms of perfect equality. The forces concentrated between Frankfurt and the Badish frontier exceed already 15,000 men, under the command of General Peucker. It is possible that even before the large Prussian armies collecting near the Rhine and at Erfurt come to act, the better part of the work will be done.

ROMAN STATES.—The French Government received on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., the official news that M. Lesseps, the Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome, has positively become deranged in his intellect. Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. announce that hostilities had not been resumed between the French troops and the Romans. Garibaldi had entered the Neapolitan territory, and had, it was said, been received by the inhabitants of the town of Arce with demonstrations of joy. He had suddenly made a movement to the right, in order to effect a junction with the Roman troops, who had marched from the capital against the Austrians. Many detachments of Roman troops are concentrating at Ancona. The Austrians were, according to the last accounts, marching towards Jesi, and intended apparently to take Ancona by starvation rather than by force of arms.

LADY BLESSINGTON died at Paris on Monday, of apoplexy.

THE CHOLERA has been very severe in Paris. Lucien Murat has been attacked with it. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Cholera has had enough laid to its charge; and even now, at the present moment, it has affected poor Carlotta Grisi, who is seriously ill, but it is hoped that she may recover, as she is better than she was last night. Last night it killed ten deputies, and Madame Visconti. Poor Lord Walscourt was carried off rapidly last week, as he did not send for advice in time. Lady Normanby is also very unwell, and is going to Chantilly to-morrow, to escape from the intolerable heat which is now burning."

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF THE RANEE.—An Indian paper states, that her Highness the Ranee Chunda Koonwur, of Lahore, escaped from her guards, and the fortress of Chunar, during the night of Wednesday, the 18th of April. No particulars of her escape have transpired, but the native report is, that she bribed two of the Sepoys of her guard, who aided and escaped with her, it is believed towards the hills of Mirzapore or Rewah.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Brougham, on moving the recommitment of the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill, entered into a variety of details in connexion with the existing law on this subject, and in illustration of the advantages which might be anticipated from the alterations contemplated to be effected by the present measure, the two greatest of which in his opinion were, first, that the trader who must give credit would be disposed to limit it, and be more cautious as to whom he trusted; and secondly, that when a debtor found he could no longer elude the operations of his creditors, owing to the stringency of the bill, he would feel bound to act with greater honesty and care, and would be induced to square his expenses more nearly with his means. By the existing law, the commissioner had the power of awarding imprisonment for a year, if a bankrupt did not answer; this power was, however, now overruled, and the bill provided that the punishment in this respect should be the refusal of protection and of the certificate, instead of imprisonment, and the power of withholding which to be definitely limited.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his satisfaction that alterations had been made in the bill, which, while they did not affect its spirit, would ensure for it the support of the Lord Chancellor and the most learned authorities of the land.

Lords Wharncliffe and Campbell supported the measure, considering it calculated to effect a considerable improvement in the existing law. The bill was then re-committed with amendments.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied to Lord Brougham, that the efforts of this country and of the allies of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein had been unremitting to bring about a favourable termination of the war, and the hopes of their leading to such a desirable consummation had lately increased.

The report of Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill was received after a long discussion, after which their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell intimated that he should proceed with the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill on Friday, and suggested to Mr. Gladstone the postponement of his motion on the subject of Canada until Thursday week. He would undertake that the Rebellion Losses Act should not be confirmed in the interval that would elapse before the right hon. gentleman brought forward his motion. Mr. Gladstone assented.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Hume then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise to all householders, and by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives to the population be rendered more equal. He premised that the Reform Act, although it had produced great benefit, had fallen far short of what

he had expected from the measure, and it was because of its shortcoming that he proposed to carry it further, by enactments which, so far from being fraught with danger, as alleged, would tend to realize an object of the utmost moment, in which all classes, from the Crown to the peasant, were interested, namely, good government, by improving its main instrument, the representation of the people in Parliament. He appealed, in spite of ironical cheers, to recent examples in other countries as evidence that those countries were in advance of us, and that a liberal system of representation strengthened a Government, whereas in this country coercion and resistance to constitutional rights were the expedients to which the Government resorted, instead of reposing upon the love and affection of the people. Mr. Hume expatiated upon the expenditure of the country, and upon the extravagance of the Court establishments,—descending to some amusing particulars,—and contended that unless the nature of the House of Commons was essentially changed, the Ministers would not adopt a real financial reform. He then laid down the propositions he was prepared to maintain—namely, that that House did not fairly represent the community; and that it could not do so unless the suffrage were extended, the franchise exercised under the protection of the ballot, and the duration of Parliament limited to what he considered a proper period—that of three years. He showed the disproportion between the adult males and the registered electors—the former being 8,000,000 and the latter 820,000, which disproportion was yearly increasing. He adduced glaring instances of the unequal distribution of the franchise, and he professed to see the working of this system in the fact that the majority of that House represented only one-eighth of the people. After examining the different bases upon which the suffrage might be extended, whence it appeared that the result of population or of property would be the same, Mr. Hume pronounced in favour of the former, as the easiest.

Mr. H. Berkeley, in seconding the motion, upbraided some of the occupants of the Treasury bench for their change of opinion on the subject of secret voting.

Sir G. Grey said, this identical motion had been brought before the House last session by Mr. Hume, and after two nights' discussion had been rejected by a large majority; and, after a year's experience, he was ready to put the question upon the contrast, which Mr. Hume had invited, between the internal condition of this country, and that of the continent of Europe. Before we gave up the Constitution we now enjoyed, the House, he observed, should know distinctly how far it was proposed to proceed. The propositions of Mr. Hume, and the opinions of those who supported these changes, were vague; the statistics of Mr. Hume were not always correct; the number of adult males was 4,000,000, not 8,000,000. Sir George avowed that he had never held the doctrine of finality; but let the House deal with the subject as reasonable men, and not blindly rush upon undefined courses. Mr. Hume had chosen population as the basis of his extension of the suffrage, but he had at the same time repudiated equal electoral districts. Why, then, not prefer property? He had asked whether the House represented the people. The same question might be asked if he stopped short of Mr. O'Connor's scheme. Sir George acknowledged that he believed the House, since the Reform Act, fairly and adequately represented, under the Constitution of Parliament, the feelings and wishes of the nation, and he urged the House to shun the great danger that would be incurred by entering upon the course recommended by Mr. Hume.

Mr. F. O'Connor should cordially support the motion, and if the four points now asked for were granted, he would accept them, but do his best hereafter to obtain the remaining two contained in the People's Charter.

Colonel Thompson was of opinion that the present Government at a former period had achieved the most glorious, because the most successful, triumph in parliamentary reform with which this country was acquainted, and he trusted that the House of Commons would be enabled once more to advance to victory under their old and distinguished leaders.

Mr. Campbell made a final speech in favour of the Reform Bill, "Go thus far, but no further," and with respect to the present motion said, that even if it had the sanction of the noble lord at the head of the Government, he must meet it with a firm and indignant denial.

Mr. Locke King, in a speech which was interrupted during its delivery by loud cheers, energetically supported the motion, expressing his belief that whether in this year or in the next, another Reform Bill must come, and when it did come it would be productive of the greatest good, by bringing a vast number of men fully fitted for the exercise of the responsibility within the pale of the constitution, and would raise them to their proper rank as freemen and citizens.

Mr. Newdegate followed in opposition to the motion, his main attack being made on the new mode originated at Manchester of enfranchising forty shilling freeholders.

Mr. Bright gave a counter explanation of the system of enfranchisement referred to by Mr. Newdegate, and observed that it was fortunate for the country, after the avowals of Lord J. Russell and Sir G. Grey, that there was a mode by which industrious and intelligent members of the working classes could place themselves within the pale of the Constitution. In all civilized nations there was a movement in the direction of a Government more

under the control of the people, and more in accordance with their interests. The measure proposed by Mr. Hume was consistent with the theory of the Constitution; the existing mode of representation was not consistent with the theory or with the interests of the nation; it excluded masses of the community, qualified by knowledge and moral culture for the franchise, from just privileges and rights. Lord John Russell's argument, that further change was unnecessary, as Parliament had passed good measures since the Reform Act, would prove that the act itself was unnecessary; but Parliament turned a deaf ear to suggestions for the diminution of taxation, and the present system engendered discontent amongst large classes of the country, which it would be better now, before they were exasperated, to remove, by proving that the old system of compelling Parliament to do justice had gone by.

Lord J. Russell paid a tribute to the moderation which had marked the speech of Mr. Hume, the obscurity of whose scheme—for he still had not defined the term "householder"—had been cleared up by Mr. Bright, who, whatever might be the intentions and wishes of Mr. Hume, informed the House, that the franchise must be extended to every adult male, and that only the six points of the Charter would content him. In considering the motion, Lord John thought it necessary briefly to explain the intention of those who framed the Reform Bill, which was to amend the defects in the representation in the spirit of the ancient constitution. With regard to the franchise, if the electors were not independent and intelligent, the object in view—namely, the good government of the country—would not be secured; and much of the corruption of the unreformed Parliament arose from the want of these qualities in the electors. He was of opinion that the country, as a whole, was far better represented by a mixed and varied representation than if large counties returned only agricultural members, and large cities members who represented manufacturing interests; and that, if the whole country were to be divided into districts, so far from the representation being more complete, it would be less so. Mr. Bright had admitted that the working-classes had now the means of buying a franchise; but he (Lord John) repeated that he saw nothing in the Reform Act, or in any opinion he had expressed, that should debar him from adopting any plan by which the base of the suffrage might be widened in favour of the working-classes. The people of this country, he observed, had no animosity against the aristocracy, which, on the contrary, had a strong hold upon their opinions and affections. The aristocracy of to day was the democracy of fifty years ago, and he lamented that, upon such a subject as this, Mr. Bright and his party exhibited a narrowness of mind. Lord John then showed that, in addition to measures of great public utility passed by the reformed Parliament, a large amount of taxation had been taken off, which pressed mainly upon the working-classes. With regard to the gist of the motion to admit every male of full age to vote, he frankly avowed that he objected to the proposition, because, although he gave credit to the great bulk of the working classes for virtue and integrity, and believed that the suffrage might from time to time be enlarged, he thought at present they would be liable to be misled by artful and designing demagogues, and a House so formed would not conduce to the welfare or good government of the country. Comparing this country with other countries under different forms of government, he observed that a constitutional monarchy was the form best suited to the genius of the people; and one which had produced a great amount of happiness and a great development of talent. His belief was, that if the House adopted the scheme of Mr. Hume, as expounded by Mr. Bright, it would risk all those blessings; he, therefore, prayed the House, in the name of that Constitution, not to adopt the scheme, but to give it a decided negative, as repugnant to the interests, and he believed to the opinions and wishes of the people.

Mr. Osborne attacked with great severity the speech of Lord John Russell, which he pronounced a melancholy exhibition.

Mr. Wood, in supporting the motion, complained that no one had grappled with the arguments of Mr. Hume; the artifice of his opponents had been to assume that the motion was identical with Mr. O'Connor's, whereas the very principle upon which he supported the former would induce him to give his decided opposition to the latter. This was a favourable moment for such changes, and as Lord John Russell had admitted that some extension of the suffrage was necessary, it was wise to make it now, and to admit all who were unjustly excluded from the pale of the constitution. Mr. Wood defended the scheme of Mr. Hume, which he contended was not liable to the charge of vagueness.

The House then divided—

For the motion 82
Against it 268

Majority 186

The Silver Coinage Bill was read a second time.

The report on supply was received, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Of Oats there is a good supply this week, whilst of other Grain, and Flour, the quantity fresh in is but trifling. The weather being favourable for the growing crops causes the trade in most articles to rule heavily, but without alteration in prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 650 qrs.; Foreign, 1,970 qrs. Barley—English, 170 qrs.; Foreign, 1,980 qrs. Oats—English, 2,520 qrs.; Foreign, 11,400 qrs. Flour—English, 1,610 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B." Perhaps he can point out to us some sources of useful information on the subject.
"The Church." Declined.
"Z. H." We have already expressed as much.
"A. R. H." Thanks.
"Homo" does not suit us.
"Servio." We will consider.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE unusual sultry weather, equally with the still more unusual advance of public business, reminds us of the approaching close of the legislative season. If the present session is not productive of many great measures, it has, thus far, been less characterised than usual by superfluous talk. The work which has been done has been got through with greater facility than usual. The House of Commons has, thus far, reformed itself. Our summary of its labours since its re-assembling on Thursday demands but few words. They have been principally put forth in the not difficult task of voting away the people's money. For this purpose a very meagre attendance is necessary—fifty members make a House quite sufficient for Ministerial purposes. Probably, the most noticeable fact connected with these discussions is the extremely small number of financial reformers who have condescended to attend them. It is bad enough to find almost every effort at retrenchment overborne by Ministerial and Protectionist influence; but that members of large constituencies, who are ready enough to blow the trumpet of financial reform on the hustings or platform, should desert their posts at the very moment when their services may be turned to good account, is really intolerable. We trust the constituencies of the absentees will look to it.

Notwithstanding the drawback, the principle of economy in the expenditure of the public money does make way even in the present House of Commons. The estimates have, thanks to Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Osborne, and their little band, become to the Ministers the most trying battle of the session. On Thursday, Friday, and Monday, Lord John Russell and his colleagues had to run the gauntlet of a searching examination of the estimates, by Conservative as well as Radical members. The topics handled on the occasion were too multifarious to admit of particular mention, but from the summary of the debates we have given, it will be seen that, though Ministers were not beaten in division, they were so effectually damaged in argument, as to render well-nigh impossible the production of such extravagant and badly-drawn up estimates for the future.

On the two most important questions debated in the House of Commons, during the week, the *Regium Donum*, and the new Australian constitution, we have written at length elsewhere. Mr. Bouverie's Clergy Relief Bill has passed through committee, and is to be reprinted with its amendments.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Monday, but adjourned after some unimportant conversation and the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was carried by a majority of 4 in a House of 14 members! Perhaps the bill, which contains some clauses protective of the interests of tenant farmers, owes its success to the small attendance of peers. We fear that at a future stage its useful provisions will be expunged by the jealous landlordism of the Upper House. The third reading of the Navigation Bill is postponed to Tuesday next.

Out of doors there is little that requires notice. Our readers will be glad to perceive that the Rev. J. Shore has been released from Exeter Gaol, on payment of the costs by his London Committee, which, as being inevitable, we recommended when he was first imprisoned—that the League of Universal Brotherhood has taken hold of the sympathies of a goodly number of the friends of peace in this country—and that the new reform party is making quiet but effectual progress in its career against class legislation.

Foreign news does not diminish in interest or importance. The complications and difficulties which menaced the peace of Europe are, we fear, rather increased, than diminished. Foremost amongst these is the sailing of a Russian fleet to the Danish coast, in support of the pretensions of the King of Denmark against his German foes—

a step scarcely consistent with the Czar's professedly friendly relation with the King of Prussia, however much calculated to promote his dynastic interests. Austria, too, it appears, is able to spare troops, not only to bombard Venice and Ancona, but even to protect Bavaria. Have not these royal despots too many irons in the fire to hold out any prospect of their ultimate success?

The topic of continental importance is, however, the promulgation of the new German constitution, under the authority of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover. At the last moment, the King of Bavaria withdrew his assent from the royal charter, and Austria, as we before observed, is decidedly opposed to it. As the Governments of the smaller states adopted the Frankfort constitution, we may take it for granted that they will readily accept one which while it preserves its general outline, deprives it of its more important democratic provisions. The modifications introduced are certainly the reverse of improvements. Indirect universal suffrage, which has worked so ill in Prussia, is substituted for direct suffrage—the absolute for the suspensive veto of the Emperor, and a chamber of six members is superadded to the Senate and House of Representatives as originally proposed. Perhaps the only beneficial addition to the Frankfort constitution is the erection of a Federal Court, which is empowered to settle all differences between the several states, quarrels between legislatures and their princes, &c. The great practical question of the present moment is, will this King-given charter be accepted by the people of Germany, and put a stop to civil convulsion? We shall see. This act of the German sovereigns at least severs their connexion with Austria, and shuts out that overbearing military power from all interference with the internal affairs of the empire—an advantage of no trivial importance.

Scarcely less important as affecting the peace of Europe, is the appointment of the new French Ministry. The protracted negotiations in this matter have resulted in the appointment of a coalition cabinet, in which MM. Dufaure and Tocqueville are associated with MM. Odillon Barrot, De Falloux, and other members of the late ministry. Louis Napoleon has acted wisely in refusing to surrender himself to the reactionary tendencies of Marshal Bugeaud and M. Thiers, and generously in forgetting his personal grudge against the new Minister of the Interior. France has escaped a real calamity in being saved from the rule of the African generals, who, in order to restore the faded discipline and the *prestige* of the French army, would not hesitate to plunge Europe in war. No light has yet been thrown upon the policy of the new government, for the President's message to the legislature, which was to have been delivered on Monday, has been postponed to this day, in consequence of the alteration in some points of foreign policy insisted upon by M. Dufaure and his more liberal colleagues. But the continuance of M. de Falloux, the representative of Catholic intolerance, in office, bodes no good to the cause of Italian freedom.

Intelligence from Southern Europe still tells of Hungarian victories, and falsifies the fabricated bulletins of the Austrian Government. Buda, the ancient capital of the kingdom, is again in possession of the Magyars, whose prospects of success improve daily.

A LEASH OF BIRDS KILLED WITH ONE STONE.

OF late, as most of our readers will perhaps have observed, our columns have, from time to time, borne witness to the rapid extension of Joint-stock Freehold Franchise Associations. Birmingham, we believe, claims the distinction, if not of having given birth to the idea which they embody, at any rate, of having reared to maturity the first child of the family. The invention is one of the happiest, one of the simplest, and likely to prove one of the most important, with which the political world has been favoured in our times. It has in it the germ of great changes, which the will of the people may quicken and develop without asking leave of any ruling power. It can reform the House of Commons without waiting for Parliamentary consent. It purifies political power at its fountain head. It meets and masters aristocratic influence in its strongholds. The advantages secured by it are at once economical, social, and political—the good it effects, permanent as well as immediate. It may be put into operation into very many, perhaps most, of the counties of Great Britain. It pays its own expenses—and it is found to take with the class who alone can make it work out its proper results. A number of working men combine together—pay into one common fund so much per week—buy up landed estates—allot them to as many shareholders as will allow of each possessing a freehold of forty shillings a year—and at a cost of some twenty pounds, hand over to each subscribing member in turn, "a stake in the country," a profitable investment, and a county vote. Vigorously carried out in other places, as it has been in

Birmingham, it will, as the journals of aristocracy foresee and dread, swamp the ascendancy of landlordism where it has hitherto been most proudly dominant. By means of it, the people may triumphantly storm the citadel of exclusiveness.

Several considerations strongly recommend these associations to our best wishes. To enumerate all of them would require more than our customary space. We select those only which have made the deepest impression on our own minds. The plan accomplishes three most important objects—kills a leash of birds with one stone.

The growing tendency of present economical arrangements to accumulate the landed property of the empire in the fewest possible hands, has been observed with some alarm by the most sagacious and most rationally-conservative minds in this kingdom. It was foreseen that as the basis of property became narrower, the entire superstructure raised upon it must needs be more and more insecure. The ultimate result of this tendency could only be a violent convulsion—a frightful movement from beneath—an effort of bowed-down humanity to recover its normal position. The "beginning of the end" might already be detected in the origination and growth of theories subversive of the rights of property, and especially of property in land. Every inch of the soil in the hands of a comparatively small class, was a condition of things strongly suggestive of wild economical dogmas calculated to destroy the evil. A far larger subdivision of landed estates than has obtained in this country for the last half-century was pretty generally felt to be necessary to social stability. How this most desirable object could be accomplished whilst the monopoly of legislative power was in the hands of the landowners, was a problem which puzzled the most philanthropic genius. And yet the solution lay close at hand. The Freehold Franchise Associations furnish a most obvious answer to the question. Land, like every other commodity, finds its way into the market—but in bulks which will not admit of single small purchases. To club together and buy wholesale, and afterwards to divide the estate bought into retail allotments, at the original cost price, is not uncommon in respect of other things. But the application of this mode of proceeding to land is novel. The consequences cannot but be beneficial. The frugal portion of the working men may now, almost at pleasure, take back from the aristocracy the monopoly they have long enjoyed. They may effect a secure and remunerative investment of their savings. They may obtain for themselves their fair share of power over the soil of the country. They may become partners in the immovable property of the empire. They may double, treble, or if they please, multiply by a much higher figure, the number of landholders in Great Britain—and to the whole extent to which they do this, enlarge the basis upon which the artificial arrangements of civilized society must ever rest.

There is another point to be considered. The proposed method of reaching the end in view, is highly valuable as an educational process. The contribution of a shilling or eightpence a-week for some years, with a view to the realization of a small property, will exert a beneficial influence upon the working-man in many ways. In a vast number of instances, it will be just so much deducted from the alehouse score—a saving from the customary amount of "fool's pence." A habit of frugality will be fostered. A nest-egg always brings more. The man who begins by denying himself an unnecessary and pernicious self-indulgence, will probably acquire a practised eye in discovering hitherto unnoticed causes of waste. As his savings swell in amount, a new feeling will come into play. That sense of abject dependence and perfect insecurity with which he was familiar, will give way to a consciousness that his industry is telling upon his position. Self-reliance will be generated by the conviction that much lies within the reach of his own powers. With self-reliance comes self-respect—and with self-respect, a higher tone of social propriety, and a stronger appreciation of manly independence. Hope, the best friend of virtue, will be his companion. He will learn to look forward, not through vague and dreamy wishes, but sober calculations. A new stimulus will thus be given to his industry—Home will become happier as his mind becomes easier and more cheerful. Wife and children will participate in the benefit of the change. And all this will re-act upon his resolution. But when in his turn he becomes a freeholder—a landlord—and is able to walk round a certain area of his native soil which he can call his own, he will experience together with the pleasure produced by the first exercises of the proprietary passion, an elevation of the whole man, and views, tastes, habits, susceptibilities, purposes, will undergo a change for the better.

And then, who can compute the political advantages which might accrue from thoroughly working out this plan through the lengths and breadths of the kingdom? Why, in a very few years, it would put the House of Commons mainly under the



control of the popular will. Do the people want such an extension, protection, and distribution of the franchise, as will secure for honest labour its fair share of influence in imperial legislation? They may gain it by this means—for every vote they acquire in this way, may be given in favour of manhood suffrage, and all its needful concomitants. Would they see taxation diminished and equitably adjusted? They will have it in their power to dictate terms. Would they put an end to international busy-bodyism, dismiss those incentives to disturbance, standing armies, get rid of the enormous pressure of Church Establishments, and, in a word, fence round the resources of the country from the insatiable greed of the idle and the extravagant? Here is a weapon which only needs to be wielded in order to achieve the triumphs they desire. Their political status is within the compass of their own powers. The aristocracy have played out their game in this direction. The people may now check-mate them, if they will. Twenty divisions of counties won by this method would certainly give forty, and might, if adroitly selected, give fifty members, or, on a division list, the difference of a hundred votes. And the value of such votes would not be merely in arithmetical number. Every one of them would be felt to be representative of a large amount of popular feeling—and every addition made to them would admonish the aristocracy to set their house in order, lest their influence should be lost for ever.

Not as a reform, but as a means to reform, we hail the Freehold Franchise Associations as a happy discovery. We hope no considerable town in the kingdom will be long content to remain without one. For the breaking down of a dangerous monopoly of landed property—for the cultivation of forethought, frugality, and self-reliance by working men—and for the redistribution of political influence and power, they are equally and admirably adapted. We repeat—they kill a leash of birds with one stone.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA AND THE "TIMES."

It is a humiliating thing that in this, the nineteenth century of the Christian era, and in an age when men are awakening from political slumber, when oppression is becoming intolerable because intelligence is abounding, and when the Star-chamber larceny of government is beginning to be exposed—it is humiliating that at such a time and in such an age the leading journal of Europe should be found lending itself to injustice, and raising its powerful voice in favour of tyranny and wrong. Yet, unhappily, such is the case. Hungary, the right arm of the strength of Austria—her brave defender in time of war, and her faithful ally in time of peace—voluntarily annexed to her imperial neighbour on the faith of a liberal constitution, to be held inviolable; Hungary, wantonly insulted by the violation of that constitution, and by the aggression of forces in the pay and under the influence of Austria, and threatened with an insult still more galling, and an injury more deadly, namely, with the intervention of a foreign power to compel her to submission; Hungary, nobly struggling for her liberty, and, fired with enthusiastic patriotism, routing one of the finest armies in the world with a comparatively rude and unarmed force—becomes here, in England, where constitutional liberty abounds, stigmatized as insurgent, and railed at as rebellious. While Austria, false to her plighted faith and forgetful of her many obligations; Austria, the bulwark of despotism in Eastern Europe, seeking by foreign force to subjugate allies who are striving only for the maintenance of those institutions for the integrity of which her own guarantee has been given; Austria is represented as an example to European states, as making a noble stand against all encroachments, and offering determined resistance to the unreasonable demands of a violent and discontented people.

It is difficult to believe that such a disgraceful cause could be successfully sustained by any journal, however great its influence, before the great middle class of this country, who are its chief supporters, were the subject thoroughly understood. We should have supposed that Englishmen, with their sturdy sense of right, and their indomitable spirit of resistance to all oppression, would have exclaimed as one man against so obvious and barefaced an attempt to deprive a brave people of their liberties. Are we indeed sinking down into a nation of money-making, grovelling dealers, anxious for peace and quiet at any cost, and impatient of all that may interfere with the due operation of trade, or the humdrum and disgusting routine of our governmental exhibitions? Or are we terrified at the explosions on the continent, hugging ourselves in our own security, and looking out from our place of refuge, taunting all who may be foolhardy enough to expose themselves to such fruitless danger? There can be no doubt that both these motives have been, and are, disgracefully influencing the people of this country; and that, blind to the lessons of history, they have

not scrupled to stigmatize as sanguinary and worthless the most salutary revolutions, because they have not at once produced all the good that was prophesied of them; and have declared, moreover, that any amount of benefit would be dearly purchased at the expense of public disturbances and commercial stagnation. Neither can there be any doubt, that the *Times*, adopting its invariable rule of shifting with every wind of public feeling and opinion, is disgracefully lending itself to these weak and degrading views, and endeavouring to foster the spirit of conservatism at the expense of justice and of truth.

It would seem to be a contemptible thing to endeavour, by calumny and falsehood, to injure the cause of a country struggling for her rights, and defending herself against foreign oppression; and it would seem to be a still more contemptible thing, to seek to justify a gigantic power in an interference as unauthorized as it is cowardly and unprovoked; but, of all others, it would appear the most despicable act of a most dastardly nature, to sanction one despotic government in seeking aid from a neutral power to subdue and oppress a third and smaller territory. Thus, the big boy Austria threatens the little boy Hungary, who, being a bold youngster, turns about and threatens his assailant; while he, instead of submitting to the punishment he has brought upon himself by his impudence, goes in the true spirit of a craven to his bigger brother Russia, and these two great lubbers, with much blustering and noise, go in company to wreak their vengeance on the little boy, who has done no harm, but has only defended himself with spirit. This is bad enough; but what should we say of the schoolmaster who should, under such circumstances, punish the small boy, while he encouraged the big cowards in their conduct? The *Times*, however, base as it may appear, is acting very much in this way. A leading journal may be said to be the umpire in all disputes of a public nature; its dictum is influential, and its sanction or rebuke is deeply felt. What, then, can we say of such a course as this pursued by the *Times*, but that it is in every way disgraceful, and is but one step onwards in that career of unprincipled sycophancy for which it has gained such an infamous notoriety?

But for all who are capable of appreciating what is noble, and condemning what is base and ignoble, there is comfort in the thought that there is in the cause of freedom an innate force, that will gain for it the victory in spite of numbers and of wealth. Hungary may be overcome for a time by the power of Russia—but from the blood shed in that unhallowed warfare may arise a power that will crush the oppressor. The liberties of Poland may, indeed, lie in ashes, but there is a spark smouldering beneath that will one day burst forth with terrible fury. Let not the friends of liberty despair because despotism is mustering its forces; but let them gather courage from the assurance that it cannot ultimately prevail, because it is based on injustice and falsehood.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though battled oft, is ever won."

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

It will be seen, by referring to our Parliamentary report, that Mr. Hawes obtained leave, on Monday night, to bring in a bill for conferring a constitution on our Australian colonies. The main features of the measure may be described in few words. New South Wales, divided into two provinces, one of which is to retain the original name, the other to be called Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia, and, on the fulfilment of certain conditions, Western Australia, are to have each a separate Governor and a representative Assembly, one-third of the members of which are to be nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds elected by the people, with power to amend their own constitutions, by resolving either of these single Houses of Legislature into two Houses, or in any other way which time and experience may show to be requisite—save, indeed, any enlargement or alteration of the franchise, which can only be effected with the consent of the Imperial Parliament. District councils with general municipal powers, and elected by the people, are authorized. A proportion of the territorial revenues of each district is to be placed at the disposal of these councils for local objects. The separate and independent legislatures of the foregoing provinces are empowered to elect certain members to a General Assembly of the whole union, who will legislate on certain fixed and definite objects equally affecting all the colonies of Australia. A civil list is established, at the existing amounts, with a proviso that alterations and reductions may be made by bill, with the exception of the salaries of the Governor and of the judges, which they are not to alter without consent of the Crown.

So far the measure proposes a great improvement on the existing state of things. The plan is somewhat similar to that of the State Legislatures, and the Congress of the United States of America. But the Whigs can do nothing without paying toll

to the rapacity of the Church—and their best measures usually cover some disgraceful job in support of ecclesiastical greediness. This is always the dead fly in their pot of ointment. An illustration is offered by the bill before us. Mr. Hawes stated as one of its objects, the regulation of the apportionment of the sum voted for the support of public worship in New South Wales. The sum of £30,000 per annum in New South Wales had been appropriated by Parliament for the maintenance of religious ordinances, and distributed between the Churches of England, of Scotland, and of Rome, and the Wesleyan Society. These appropriations the bill proposes to make perpetual, and in amount unalterable, save on the side of increase. If any other church should be hereafter endowed, other than those four, it must be "by an additional charge on the revenue of the province, and not by a deduction from the revenue of any one of the four endowed churches." In Van Diemen's Land and South Australia no Parliamentary provision has been made for the support of public worship—but the present bill does not interfere with the operation of the laws existing on that subject in either of these colonies—such laws being left in full force "as fully as if no such act had been passed."

Now, can any one discover a creditable reason for this? We have before us a paper on "The Australian Colonies," constituting the basis of this bill, presented to Parliament, May 25th, 1849, purporting to be a "Report of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council," for Trade, and Foreign Plantations, but, in reality, a document written by Earl Grey, and stamped, for greater authority, with the Privy Council's sanction. In it, we find the following very pertinent observations, which, however, we may observe, do not seem to have occurred to a Whig mind, until after the ecclesiastical revenues of the colonies had been effectually settled, and made unalterable:—

"It appears to us hardly consistent with the full adoption of the principles of representative government"—(the reference in this passage is to the Civil List)—"that as to a large part of the public expenditure of the colony, the Legislature should be deprived of all authority; nor does there appear to us to be any real occasion for imposing a restriction upon the powers of that body, which manifests so much jealousy as to the manner in which those powers may be exercised. The expenditure thus provided for is all incurred in services in which the colonists alone are interested. The colonists themselves are mainly concerned in the proper and efficient performance of those services—and it appears to us that they ought to possess through their representatives, the power of making such changes from time to time in the public establishments, as circumstances may require."

Very true! But if true, why are all ecclesiastical appropriations expressly guarded against any possibility of change, except by augmentation—and why is the present distribution to be abided by, regulated only by the census of 1846 instead of 1841? We shall soon see.

We gather from the foregoing paper, that of the £30,000 devoted to public worship in New South Wales, the Church of England, claiming 94,733 members, will have an appropriation by this measure, of £15,715. The Church of Rome, numbering 56,262 members, will have £9,333—of Scotland, 21,909, will get £3,634—Wesleyans, 7,935 members and £1,316. Supposing the census to be accurate, the Report admits that the present division of the fund is "somewhat more favourable to the Church of England, than, according to the strict principle of that division, it ought to be." But we are curious to know how the census was compiled. If, for example, all persons not of the other endowed sects were set down to the Church of England, together with the much larger body of absenters, or persons of no religious sect—and if, as we are informed on good authority, the constables who took the census, confounded the term Protestant, with that of Churchman, and, in the absence of a more specific answer, set down all who were not Romanists, to the dominant Anglican sect, the Church of England's share of the spoil is unquestionably, here as everywhere else, the lion's share.

We earnestly trust that when the bill gets into committee this characteristic attempt of the Whig Government, to perpetuate in the colonies the most prolific source of discord—this act of patent and crying injustice—will be sternly rebuked, and vigorously opposed. We should say that the member for the Tower Hamlets could not more effectually gratify his constituents, than by handling the matter as it is well known he can do, when he devotes his attention to any such subject. These encroachments ought not to be allowed to be made without strenuous protest on the part of those who can foresee the evil which will spring out of them. And although, for the present, the House of Commons may be deaf to reason wherever the pecuniary interests of the Church are concerned, it does not follow that it is to be permitted to take its own way without check. The ears of the people are open. And every fresh illustration of ecclesiastical jobbing, whether at home or in our colonial dependencies, ought to be dragged to light, and exposed

to public reprobation. At all events, we do hope that this most flagitious attempt to graft an act of injustice and tyranny upon a broad constitutional measure, like that just submitted to the House, will be treated by the professed friends of religious freedom with all the severity it richly deserves.

MR. COBDEN'S MOTION FOR ARBITRATION.

On Tuesday night next, this long-deferred motion will positively be brought on. It may not be known to many of our readers, that it is the practice with members of Parliament, who have motions to bring forward, to ballot for precedence, and in the ballots which have hitherto taken place, Mr. Cobden has stood so low on the list as to prevent him from bringing on his motion at an hour which would have enabled him to do justice to a subject so important. He has, however, been fortunate enough to secure the first place on the list for Tuesday, so that there is now no further danger of delay or disappointment.

Few motions have ever occupied the attention of the House, embodying interest so deeply and permanently connected with the welfare, not only of this country, but of the world at large, as this proposal to substitute arbitration for the cruel, irrational, and costly war system. It will of course be opposed and sneered at as Utopian and impracticable, but living as we do in an age of realized Utopias, no great weight need be attached to such opposition. If Mr. Cobden can show that his proposition is based upon truth, justice, and humanity—and we believe that he will—he will certainly secure a very large amount of public sympathy and support, which, as it has enabled him to carry to a successful issue one great struggle, will sustain him also in his present attack upon the absurd and brutal system of war.

Upwards of 150 public meetings have been held, in various parts of the country, in support of Mr. Cobden's motion, and 1,000 petitions in its favour have been sent in for presentation to the House of Commons.

This agitation is to be wound up by a great public meeting in Exeter Hall, on Monday evening next, when the friends of the Peace Movement will muster in great strength, and will be addressed by several of its most earnest and eloquent advocates both from London and the provinces.

LIVES LOST BY DRIVING THROUGH A STREAM.—On Tuesday week, as T. J. Bale, of Hethersett, butcher, was driving a horse and cart from that village to Stoke, Norfolk, to convey his eldest daughter to her place of service, and accompanied by three other daughters for a ride. When he got to the beck, near Stoke mills, where the water had risen considerably, he attempted to drive through, but his horse got entangled among some stones at the bottom, which made it plunge violently. Bale got out and carried the two youngest children to a place of safety, and then returned for the third. Meanwhile the cart had been forced nearer the rails. He got the third girl to the rails, and bid her hold on, and again went to the rescue of the eldest; but at this instant the water was so violent as to upset horse, cart, and girl, who were immediately carried away by the torrent. The girl caught hold of some bushes, and was seen by some persons, but wholly unable to render her aid, and before a rope could be obtained or made available, she was swept away. The girl at the rails continued to cling to this support, but the force of the water was such that her legs and body were carried under the rail; and, unfortunately, just as help was at hand, the rail gave way, and she was also lost. The father had been washed into some bushes, but in a standing position, and he was a considerable time up to his chin in water, but was ultimately released from his perilous situation, primarily through the intrepidity of a young man named Charles Dix, in Messrs. Colman's employ, who, at a considerable risk, reached and secured him by a rope.

A PROTECTIONIST TESTED.—The correspondence between the Duke of Bedford and his protectionist tenant, Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Lewsey, affords a complete practical refutation of all the hullabaloo made about free-trade in corn. Mr. Bennett at Willis's rooms came forward and deliberately stated that he had been robbed of one-fourth of his capital by free-trade; and his landlord, who had not long since granted him a lease of his farm, thereupon came forward and offered to relieve him of that lease, and make such an equitable allowance for the tenant's improvements as the case admitted of. It may fairly be supposed that Mr. Bennett jumped at his landlord's liberal offer; that he at once availed himself of the opportunity to escape from the ruin he saw impending. Not at all. He asks time for deliberation. He whines and he whimpers about unknown enemies seeking to "seriously damage him" with his landlord, and rides off in vague generalities about taxation, and evades admitting having sold his wheat at a price which gives the lie to all his Regent-street declamation. Nearly two months have passed since the Duke of Bedford's offer was made, but Mr. Bennett has made no sign of accepting it.—*Daily News.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

KOSSUTH.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The most celebrated name among the leaders of the Hungarian war of independence is that of Kossuth. Educated as a lawyer, he was well calculated to head a movement whose object was the maintenance of legal and constitutional rights. Persecuted as a journalist for his defence of some young men accused of high treason, illegally arrested, and condemned to a long imprisonment, he became a martyr, pointed out by the Austrian Government itself as a leader of the coming revolution. The Diet of 1839 interceded so energetically in his behalf, that the Imperial Ministry thought it prudent to release him, under the pretext of a general amnesty to all political offenders.

After an imprisonment of some years, he reappeared as the promoter of many plans for the material improvement of his country, such as the projected railway to connect the Danube with their port of Fiume on the Adriatic, thus seeking to release and give a vent to its pent-up forces. In 1847 he was elected deputy to the Diet, and became leader of the opposition; in April, 1848, he was appointed Minister of Finance; when the war with Jellachich broke out, he was elected President of the Committee of Defence; since April 14th, he has been Governor-President of the Kingdom (not the Republic of Hungary, as his enemies assert), and thus invested with an ancient title of its most glorious era.

His influence over his countrymen is immeasurable. In spite of defeats, and the occupation of the capital by the enemy, he was enabled, in the face of an overpowering force, to collect an army of 200,000 men, whom he had inspired with enthusiasm by his eloquence, and supplied by his indefatigable activity with all the material of war. By taking advantage of undeveloped resources, by the establishment of magazines and manufactories, by carefully organizing the forces of the country, he was enabled to maintain these supplies. Although himself ignorant of war, his genius enabled him to select from the crowd those generals, many of them as yet untried, whose battles were a series of triumphs. Perhaps there does not exist in Europe another statesman so profoundly acquainted with the wants and prejudices of his countrymen, or whose ambition so entirely represents their cause. With millions at his disposal, he lives simply, and improvident of the future, well knowing that his victorious country would never allow his family to want. As for himself, he knows his days are numbered, for he is consumptive, and he redoubles his activity in order to concentrate the more into the shorter time. But the great secret of his influence—that which more than his inexhaustible eloquence, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, makes him as the chief and central point of the movement—is his unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland. This is the electric spark which, emanating from him, pervades and unites the nation as one man.

When Hungary was invaded by Jellachich in September last, and 60,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight in the neighbourhood of Stuhlweissenburg to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following sentences:—

"It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself, will be forsaken by the Lord." "It is an eternal law that whosoever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist." "It is a divine law that false-swearing by its results chastiseth itself." "It is a law of our Lord's that whosoever availeth himself of perjury and injustice, prepareth himself the triumph of justice." "Standing firm on these eternal laws of the universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled—it is, that the freedom of Hungary will be effected by this invasion of Hungary by Jellachich."

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to whom it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words: "Between Vespinn and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave, in which we will bury the name, the honour, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies. And on this grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shame, 'So God punishes cowardice;' or we will plant on it the tree of freedom, eternally green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God speaking, as from the fiery bush to Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is holy ground: thus do I reward the brave. To the Magyars freedom, renown, well-being, and happiness.'"

Far different were his speeches in the Diet. In these we find the lucid exposition, the cool reasoning, and large views of the statesman. In these he ever stands forth as much the resolute opponent of communistic violence as of military despotism.

Of France he says: "I deeply sympathize with the French, who fight in the van of freedom; but I will not consent to think that the life of my nation is dependent on their protection or alliance. France has now seen a second 18th Brumaire; France stands on the threshold of a dictatorship, out of which may spring a Washington, or perhaps a Napoleon. This much at least I know, that France teaches us it is not every revolution that furthers the cause of freedom, and that a nation in its struggle for freedom is never so easily bent beneath the yoke of tyranny as when it oversteps the proper limits. Such a nation as this noble French nation offers a sad spectacle, when we see the blood of 12,000 citizens

shed in the streets of Paris by the hand of citizens." This speech was delivered on the 11th July, 1848.

THE RUMOURED JUNCTION OF WHIGS AND PEELITES.

(From the *Daily News*.)

There is no coalition after all. For another sessional epoch we must be content to see things rub on as they have heretofore done. Eastertide and Whitsuntide are passed; and the third stage of the year's Parliamentary journey is begun, without any change of horses. . . . The negotiation for a junction failed—not because Lincoln and Russell, Graham and Grey, differ in opinion on any nameable point of policy, foreign or domestic—but simply because hardly any one was willing to go out, and nearly every one wanted to come in.

Nevertheless, the hindrances to fusion of all the really knowing ones of the rival corps having now been ascertained to be practically so few, it is but natural that the ostensible renewal of hostilities will only be resorted to in order to save appearances with that most gullible of creatures, a discerning public. The usual flourish of trumpets will be heard and the customary challenges will be loudly given. But dangerous or damaging collisions will be avoided. Buttons have been put upon the foils in every case but one. Against the over-sanguine and too venturesome friend of continental liberty the point of enmity will be left sincerely naked.

With this reservation the Conservatives are likely to carry on an energetic and eloquent mock opposition to the Whigs during the remainder of the session. The Colonial Secretary will be occasionally worried in the person of his ill-used deputy in the Commons. Mr. Hawes has from the first been little more than flogging-boy to the wicked earl "in another place." Some how or other the junior "Candours" of the Peelite school don't like being too demonstrative in their jealousy of Lord Grey. They have their own reasons for bestowing their cruel attentions on the subordinate authority of the department. The member for Kinsale would be among the first of the Whig Jonahs thrown overboard should the storm set in violently. But which of the *soi-disant* colonial reformers can tell how soon he might be asked to coalesce with "the Greys?" So that albeit Lord Lincoln has, at length, given formal notice of moving an address to the Crown regarding Vancouver's Island, and, notwithstanding a notice likewise given by Mr. Gladstone of a motion regarding the Hudson's Bay Company, we do not anticipate any very hard hitting from either of the ex-(pectant) ministers. They know well that this is pretty certain to come from their less scrupulous and more sincere neighbours, the protectionists. To afford these opportunities for fair or unfair attacks on the government, and while affecting a philosophic and patriotic tone of impartial investigation into facts, to let loose the Stanleyites at individuals is the obvious tactique of the *Morning Chronicle*. While there appeared to exist any danger of point-black Toryism regaining the ascendant—an armed neutrality and something more was rigidly observed. Protectionism being now confessedly out of the running, the disinterested effort will be to make use of the loose talents of the *Extreme Right* in bringing the present monopolists of power to a more fitting sense of the duty of sharing it.

DIFFICULTIES IN BRITISH GUIANA.

(From the *Daily News*.)

By the West India mail, which reached Southampton on Sunday, we learn that the public business of British Guiana has again been brought to a dead lock. Governor Barkly having announced that he had no authority to consent to any reduction in the salaries on the civil list, the financial representatives have resumed their attitude of passive resistance. The new governor has had no better success in persuading them to vote money than his predecessor in office. Ministers played their best card in Governor Barkly, and have lost the trick; how are they to save their game?

The Report of the committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of Guiana, which we publish to-day, is far too undecided in its character to serve as a clue to guide the Legislature out of the involvements into which Government have wriggled themselves. It is a thing of trimming and compromise; just what might have been anticipated from the *notandum* in the *res geste* of the committee, that "the introduction to Sir Robert Peel's report, as proposed by Mr. Hawes, was read a first time." It is a laborious effort to ward off censure from the red-tapists of the Colonial Office, without running so far counter to common sense and common decency as to decide out and out against the colonists.

Bentham, in one of his later publications, sneers at Savigny as one who proposed to substitute a history of a constitution for a constitution itself. The framers of the committee's Report have obviously studied in the school of Savigny. They trace the history of the colonial constitution of British Guiana. They show, to their own satisfaction, that under the British Government the Combined Court have been allowed greater latitude in their discussion of local finance than under the Dutch. They show that this practice has crept in gradually, and has not been directly sanctioned, either by crown charter or act of Parliament. They therefore declare that the law is on the side of Government, and then seek to quiet their consciences by delicately suggesting that Government ought to give the Combined Court a legal right to do what they have for years been doing.

This is rank pedantry and dishonesty. The real

questions at issue are, whether the colonists of British Guiana are able to pay the exorbitant salaries on the civil list? and whether the recipients of these salaries have a good legal title to refuse to put up with reduced salaries? The accounts of recent sales of estates in that colony answer the first of these questions in the negative. It appears from the Report that at least the governor of British Guiana accepted office on an understanding that his salary might hereafter be diminished.

The experience of Europe and America for the last two centuries has shown the utter hopelessness of opposing an array of historical facts to a people's demands for justice. The question is not what has the local government hitherto cost the colonists of Guiana, and what amount of control have they exercised over public expenditure? but what ought local government to cost them, and what check have they a right as Englishmen and freemen to exercise over their public expenditure? The course which justice and common sense point out to the home government is plain and straightforward. There must be reduction. Let them drive the best bargain they can for those officials who must have their salaries curtailed; persuade the colonists to let them down as softly as possible. And having done this, let them give Guiana a constitution on the model of that which is enjoyed by Canada, and which, until the commencement of the present century, was understood to be the prescriptive right of all British plantations.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday evening, the members of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society took formal possession of the Bloomsbury estate, it being the third property of the kind which they have recently purchased. The members for the borough, and a large number of visitors from different parts of the country, assisted at the ceremonial. It may be worth while to state that, stimulated by the example and aided with the assistance of the Birmingham Society, institutions of a similar kind have sprung up all over the country. In Wolverhampton, the society has 700 members, Dudley 150, Stourbridge 200, Coventry 450, Worcester 80, Stafford 100, Derby 700, Newcastle-on-Tyne 450, Bradford 140, Cheltenham 200, Sheffield 300, Shields 200, and London about 5,000. In Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, and Coventry, 1,636 allotments will very speedily be made. Altogether there has been called into existence a body of between 10,000 and 11,000 men, who, by prudence and economy, have worked out their own political enfranchisement. With regard to the Birmingham society, it now numbers 1,500 members, subscribing for 2,000 shares. It has already given allotments to 215 members in North Staffordshire, on the estates the directors purchased at Handsworth and Perry Barr; and having recently made another purchase at Bloomsbury, in North Warwickshire, they resolved to take advantage of these holiday times to walk in procession to the land, and place the members in formal possession. This estate is very pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive prospect, contains about thirteen acres, and has been divided into 231 allotments. Each allotment will thus contain about 300 square yards, with a frontage of from eighteen to twenty feet. The meeting at the Corn Exchange afterwards, was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. J. Taylor, Jun., Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. Prentice, Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, A.M., and other gentlemen. Mr. Taylor said, that they had 10,000 men and women holding 15,000 shares, which would qualify the men as voters for the county; so that it was all up with Spooner and Newdegate. There was some talk among the Conservatives of putting a stop to this movement, by introducing a bill into Parliament to abolish the forty-shilling franchise; but that trick would not do. They lived in days when there must be extension and not limitation of the franchise, and reformers did not contemplate going backward, but forward. The man who should introduce such a bill would be hissed out of the House of Commons, bad as that House was. There was no efficient means of obtaining the suffrage but by such societies as these. They had done more in eighteen months for obtaining the suffrage than the Chartists in eighteen years. That was better than dying for the Charter. The subscription paid to this society amounted to £400 a week, and the amount already paid into the society was £60,000, which was a good sum; but it only amounted to a four days' fuddle by the working-classes, who in four days swallowed that sum in drink [hear]. But the members of the society had left off fuddling and taken to voting. In conclusion, he earnestly called on those who heard him to join the society. Mr. N. Goodridge, of Coventry, gave an account of what they were doing in that city. They had but a population of 30,000, and they had 500 shares in the Freehold Land Society. This, he considered, beat Birmingham, in proportion, with its 2,000 shares and 200,000 population. They had lately purchased fifty more acres in Coventry.

A BOY KILLED BY ANOTHER NEAR ARBROATH.—On Saturday last, as a coal-hawker was delivering some coals to a family residing at Frickheim, a boy threw a stone at his horse, which, being observed by another boy who threatened to inform the carter on his return, he was struck to the ground by a stone thrown at him by the challenged party, who advanced and ordered him to rise. The boy feebly replied that he was not able, when his adversary (about ten years of age) kicked him in the breast and belly, and the little sufferer almost immediately expired.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday, after the Whitsuntide recess, and was engaged with the Estimates. The attendance of members (financial Reformers included) was very thin.

In Committee of Supply, a postponed vote of the Navy Estimates was reconsidered. On Vote 8 (wages to artificers, &c., in her Majesty's establishments at home), Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY moved to reduce the vote by £50,000. Last year the sum originally demanded was £851,346, but it was reduced by £40,000 on the recommendation of the Committee on the Navy Estimates: this year the sum is still enormous—£764,763—the greatest, excepting the vote of the last two years, that has been demanded for a similar object; and he insisted that there ought to be a reduction. It is desirable to have an efficient navy, but there must be some limit to the increase. Mr. COBDEN seconded the motion. Sir FRANCIS BARING defended the vote in general terms, as not being greater than the service of the country requires. The employment of a higher and better class of workmen occasions increased expense. Government will continue to practise every economy consistent with the efficiency of the service. Motion withdrawn.

The report of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates was brought up. Mr. SCULLY moved that the case of Mrs. Uniacke should be taken into consideration by the Secretary at War; that lady having been refused a pension ever since the death of her husband. Mr. FOX MAULE explained, that the case had descended through various Ministries since the time when Lord Palmerston was Secretary at War: it had been thoroughly examined, and decided on principles of justice; Colonel Uniacke having married his wife in 1820, when he was seventy years of age. Mr. SCULLY wished to know if there was any limit to the age at which officers might enjoy the pleasures of matrimony. Mr. FOX MAULE replied, that the standing rule at the War Office is, that officers who marry after sixty years of age cannot secure pensions for their widows.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Contingencies; and Mr. OSBORNE called attention to some extraordinary items. He had never thought that much good would arise from the Report of the Committee last year, since no committee can effect what is properly the province of the executive Government; and he complained that there had been no principle in the cutting-down of the estimates. For example, there is a material reduction in the annual vote for building the Houses of Parliament—a very questionable economy. In their present shape the Miscellaneous Estimates are unmanageable; they should be divided into separate votes for Civil Services, Colonial Services, and Public Buildings. He observed votes on account of the Commission for determining our boundary in America, Lord Minto's special mission to Italy, Colonel Wild's mission to Portugal, negotiations with Buenos Ayres: he objected to these annual instalments, for the whole cost under such heads should be stated at once. There was a vote of £100 for the President of Liberia: he did not know enough of geography to know where Liberia was, and he could not find it on the map. Among the votes for the Household not included in the Civil List, there is a charge for "triennial trumpets,"—the trumpets being triennial, the vote annual. Other votes noticed by Mr. Osborne were those for watermen; knights' robes and collars; travelling expenses of the King of the Belgians; Fine Arts Commission—what have they done for the £6,000 received since 1842? casts of the Phigalian marbles (£50), as a present to the King of Greece; £462 for forms of prayer and thanksgiving—whenever any gentleman has an evangelical fit, the country is to pay for it; £60 4s. 6d. for presents to the Sultan of Johanna—who is he? And there were more commissions—the Metropolitan Improvement, Health of Towns, Application of Iron to Railways, and Management of the Mint, Commissions.

Colonel SIBTHORP entered his protest against the expenditure of money upon the decoration of palaces at a period of so much distress. His motto was to be just first, and generous afterwards.

Mr. GLADSTONE complained of the charge for the Commission on the Mint—£2,500. The Master of the Mint is a person of high station in the Government, with a considerable salary; the ordinary duties are altogether insignificant; and he is fully competent to conduct the inquiry himself. The appointment of commissions in cases of this kind was necessarily attended with this disadvantage, in addition to the expense which they caused, that they had a tendency to divide, and by dividing to diminish, public responsibility. It was desirable that the heads of the recognised departments should do all things which could be done by them; because the power which members of Parliament possessed of calling them to account for their conduct acted as a security for the proper discharge of duties. Commissions were assemblages of gentlemen who had little sense of responsibility to Parliament, and as to whom members of the Commons had not the advantage of unrestricted discussion on the floor of that House.

Sir JOHN TYRELL enforced this complaint with the remark, that notwithstanding the inquiry and the blue book, nothing has been done by Government.

The vote was defended by Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. SHELL. At the Mint considerable saving would be effected if the recommendations of the commission were carried out.

Lord PALMERSTON (in reply to Mr. Cobden) stated that the cost of £173 for conveying and entertaining

the King of Mosquito had been thus incurred:—The King of Mosquito was conveyed in a ship of war from Blowfields to Jamaica, where it was usual for the kings of that country to be crowned, and then sent back to their own territory. The expense charged was for so conveying the King of Mosquito [laughter].

Mr. COBDEN said that he believed it caused considerable jealousy to the United States by this country setting up kings on the North American continent, and more particularly these aboriginal savages [laughter].

Lord PALMERSTON said, that as the Mosquito state had been under the protection of Great Britain for nearly two centuries, it was very unreasonable for the United States, whose origin was certainly not of the same antiquity—[laughter]—to find fault with the relations which had existed between the kingdom of Mosquito and this country for so many years.

A question arose as to the nature of the vote before the House; which Mr. OSBORNE described as a vote of £100,000, while Sir CHARLES WOOD maintained that it was a vote of £50,000. The resolution before the House, as recorded in the Votes and Proceedings, was this:—

That a sum not exceeding £30,000 (being part of a sum of £100,000, of which £50,000 has been granted on account) be granted to her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge for civil contingencies, to the 31st day of March, 1850.

Mr. OSBORNE moved to reduce the present vote to £30,000, making the whole sum £80,000. The amendment was negatived by 47 to 15; the vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter after nine o'clock.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On the motion of Mr. BOUVIER, the House resolved itself into committee on the Clergy Relief Bill, Clause 7, and the whole of the following clauses were agreed to.

Mr. LACY then proposed a new clause, to the effect that it shall not be lawful for any archbishop or bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland to re-ordain, grant letters of order to, or again admit to holy orders, any person so having been relieved by sentence of deposition from holy orders, as aforesaid.

Mr. BOUVIER objected to the proposed clause, as encumbering the bill with what was unnecessary. The sentence of deposition under this bill would merely suspend from the performance of clerical functions; the ordination would remain, and the character affixed to the party by ordination would continue, and no re-ordination could possibly take place. Ordination could not, under the ecclesiastical law, take place again; what was done, was done for life.

Mr. LACY inquired whether there would be any objection to insert words preventing the party from performing the functions of minister in the Church afterwards? That was what he was aiming at. Individual bishops might take different views of the subject.

Mr. BOUVIER was understood to reply that the party would be in the position of a layman.

Mr. LACY supposed, that if so, he would be eligible to be brought into the Church again; and that was what he wanted to prevent.

Mr. BOUVIER apprehended that the sentence of deposition would prevent the party being employed again in the performance of clerical functions.

Mr. LACY was content, if that was the opinion of the committee, that the sentence would prevent the party from afterwards doing duty in the Church.

The motion was not pressed.

Some amendments were made in the preamble on the motion of Mr. BOUVIER, who said he proposed to have the bill reprinted. The House then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons spent the greater part of Friday evening in Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates, with a renewal of the very desultory discussions on the financial administration.

On the vote of £103,467 for the maintenance, repair, and fitting of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings, Mr. OSBORNE drew attention to the extravagant expenditure under this head: £763,296 has been appropriated to Buckingham Palace; £1,516,000 to Windsor Castle since 1824; £2,000,000 to the New Palace at Westminster; and now they are building a hideous gallery in the House of Lords, which will destroy the symmetry of the interior. Sir CHARLES WOOD explained, that the sum to be expended this year at Windsor Castle—£16,600—is required for the proper drainage of the building and its better protection from fire. Mr. SLANEY testified that the drainage at Windsor is absolutely necessary. The vote was agreed to.

In reply to Mr. AGLONBY, Mr. HAWES stated that the original estimates of the damage done by the earthquake in New Zealand proves to have been exaggerated. The damage done to all descriptions of property did not exceed £15,000.

On the vote of £57,200 for salaries and contingent and other expenses in the department of her Majesty's Treasury, Mr. HENLEY moved that it be reduced by £5,040. Since the object of legislation has been to diminish the prices of most articles, it is but fair that members of the Government should submit to some reduction of their salaries. The amendment was supported by Alderman SIDNEY, Sir JOHN TYRELL (as calculated to test the sincerity of the Manchester Reform School), Mr. BUCK, and Mr. SPOONER.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND would vote for a general reduction of expenditure, on the ground that the country could afford to pay no more than so much;

but he felt a difficulty in reducing official salaries, since public business has so much increased. Mr. BROTHERTON also would vote for a general reduction, but not for a reduction in the salaries of her Majesty's Ministers alone.

The amendment was more decisively opposed by other members. Colonel THOMPSON did not see why her Majesty's servants should be expected to give up their chance of participating in the benefit of reduced prices. Sir CHARLES WOOD could not see that public servants are overpaid, since they so often leave the public service for the better pay of private employment. Mr. GOULBURN observed, that the individuals whose salaries Mr. Henley proposed to reduce are the very persons visited with the income-tax.

Mr. COBDEN explained, that he should vote for the amendment on grounds different from those stated by the mover; he should vote for it, not because the prices of food and other articles are diminished, since that enables the country better to bear its burden of taxation, but because the first Ministers of the Crown are overpaid:—

Their salaries are in amount more than double the salaries paid to any other functionaries in any other part of the world. Those functionaries in other countries had no difficulty in carrying on their offices, or in exercising a suitable hospitality; and one of the advantages which he contemplated from putting the Ministers of this country on lower salaries was, that they might set the fashion of adopting a greater simplicity in their habits of life, so that they might impart their hospitality at a less extravagant expense. If the salaries of £5,000 a year were reduced to £4,000, that sum would still be very high; and it would not exclude any man, whatever his private fortune, from filling the great offices of the State. The office of Secretary of State did not necessarily entail a great expenditure; for a man who devoted himself to the labour of his office, and who had a great deal of work to do, had no time to devote to extravagant pleasures. For these reasons, he should have no objection to see these salaries of £5,000 a year reduced at once to £4,000. The hon. member proposed to take off 10 per cent. from all salaries: but that would not be fair, and those who voted with the hon. member need not necessarily approve of his plan of disposing of the surplus thus obtained. He found in the Treasury, clerks who only receive £150 a year and less, and messengers who only receive £70 a year. Now, he did not propose to deal with these men in the same way as with those who had salaries of £5,000 a year; and he should, therefore, if the amendment were carried, propose to distribute the saving in a totally different way. The proposed change would lead to very great reduction in other quarters: if the First Minister of the Crown only received £4,000 a year himself, he would not get up and say that in his opinion a bishop ought to have £10,000 or £15,000 a year [hear, hear].

On a division, the original resolution was carried, by 84 to 33.

On the vote of £76,000 for salaries and expenses in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. COBDEN asked if Mr. Henley intended to persevere in dividing the House upon the remaining items in the present estimate. Mr. HENLEY replied; that he did not intend to trouble the House by more divisions; he was not then prepared to go further with his opposition; and he did not know that the Miscellaneous Estimates were to be brought forward on that day.

In the sequel, there was some criticism of the Poor-law administration in Ireland; the costliness of lunatics in Bethlehem Hospital; the uselessness of the Falkland Islands—an establishment which costs £6,000 a year; the costliness of the Hongkong establishment; the costliness and inutility of the Labuan establishment, with its pluralist officials; the futility of the Anti-slave-trade system, and the impolicy of our demeanour towards Brazil. But all the votes were agreed to as they were proposed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the order of the day for the third reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill,

Sir L. O'BRIEN moved that it be postponed for six months, urging the injustice of forcing the sales of estates in the present condition of the land market.

Colonel DUNNE and Mr. Grogan supported the amendment, both insisting upon the arbitrary nature of the measure, which was not called for by the condition of landed property in Ireland.

Mr. NAPIER opposed the bill at some length, and protested against the scheme of superseding altogether the Court of Chancery, and transferring its jurisdiction and functions to three almost irresponsible Commissioners, clothed with large discretionary powers—a scheme which struck at the legitimate rights of property, by withdrawing them from the protection of the established tribunals. He went through the enactments of the bill, pointing out what he considered to be defects in its machinery, which, he contended, might be perverted to purposes of fraud, whilst it would aggravate all the existing evils.

Mr. SADLER took a different view of the measure, and showed the impracticability of getting rid of the complicated encumbrances upon estates under any modification of the system administered by the Equity Courts; at the same time repeating that there were defects in the bill which, as he explained with great particularity, would narrow its beneficial operation.

Mr. HENLEY observed that it was not confined to its avowed purpose, but would enable persons having estates without a marketable title to get rid of them at a sacrifice which others would not be disposed to make; and the Commissioners, with their large discretionary functions, were not required to execute their office in public.

The Solicitor-General replied briefly to the leading objections offered to the bill. The main

objection, he observed, was that it superseded the established tribunals, instead of reforming them; but it was notorious that the Court of Chancery was incompetent to deal with the encumbrances upon landed property in Ireland—not from any indisposition, but owing to the obstacles presented by a system which had grown up during a long series of years, the reform of which was encompassed with difficulties; it was therefore better to appoint, as a temporary measure, three persons who might lay down rules and principles with the view of getting rid of technicalities, and arriving at substantial justice.

The House having divided, the third reading was carried by 117 against 12, and the bill passed.

SUPPLY.—THE "REGIUM DONUM."

The House then went into committee of supply.

The following votes were agreed to: £110,117 for superannuations and retired allowances, and compensations to persons formerly employed in the public service; £4,100 for Toulon and Corsican emigrants, &c., and American loyalists; £2,000 for the National Vaccine Establishment; £2,000 towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute.

On the proposal to grant £8,990 for Polish refugees and distressed Spaniards, Mr. REPTON thought the time had come for discontinuing these Polish grants, and putting to the test the sincerity of those who spoke so frequently in favour of financial economy and reform. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised the House last year that an inquiry should take place into the application of this grant, and that those who were able to earn their own subsistence should be struck off the list. That inquiry had been made, and several names had been struck off in consequence. Other persons had withdrawn their names; no vacancies which occurred were filled up; and after the present year no portion of the grant would be given to any refugees under a certain age. Mr. REPTON, after this explanation, would not divide the House. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £6,423 for miscellaneous charges formerly on the civil list, the hereditary revenue, &c.,

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, he had given notice, early in the session, that he should oppose the voting of so much of this grant as related to the *Regium Donum*, and his intention was to carry this notice into effect. Last year a strong opposition was made by the Dissenting body to this grant, both in that House and out of doors; and he had supposed that the opposition which had then been organized would have been carried over into the present session. He had, however, been surprised at the silence which had prevailed on the part of the Dissenters on this vote during the present session. Last year several petitions from the more important bodies of Dissenters had been presented against the grant; but, during the present session, only one solitary petition had been adopted, and that came from an obscure village in some part of Derbyshire. Under these circumstances, he was puzzled to know what course to adopt [a laugh]. It was no business of his to oppose this grant if the Dissenters relaxed their opposition to it, or to force the House to a division [hear, hear]. He felt the same strong objection to the grant as ever; and thought it wrong to force upon the Dissenters a grant which they declared to be obnoxious to them. Inasmuch, however, as the Dissenters themselves had not come forward this session, he should withdraw the intimation of which he had given notice [hear].

Mr. WYLD believed that the £1,695 in the present vote, to which the hon. member had referred, was not the *Regium Donum*, but was substantially a grant with the same view. The reason why the Dissenters had not presented petitions against the grant was, he believed, that, as the House of Commons was at present constituted, they felt that they should make very little way in their opposition. It appeared that 1,070 Dissenting ministers were in receipt of £1,695, which made an average payment of about 2s. a-piece. What substantial relief could such a payment be to the Dissenting body? Unless the Government would promise the House that this insult to the Dissenters should not be repeated he would divide the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL could certainly give no assurance of that kind, because, so far from forcing the money upon the Dissenters, the sum was distributed by Dr. Rees, who received a great many applications for it. He did not think that a sum so distributed and so applied for could be held to be forced upon the Dissenters in any way. The *Regium Donum* had its origin in the reign of George I., who was graciously pleased to grant a sum as charity to Dissenting ministers out of the civil list. The Dissenters had continued to receive it, and Parliament to vote it, up to the present time. It was quite impossible that the grant could be contrary to the feelings of the whole body of Dissenters when they had received it ever since the time of George I., and received it most willingly, or that it could be considered as an insult to them. So long as the Dissenting ministers were willing to receive it as a matter of charity he could not give any promise that the vote would be discontinued.

Mr. J. B. SMITH inquired what objection there could be to giving a list of the recipients? It was hardly creditable to the Dissenting ministers to continue to receive such a paltry sum.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the grant was entrusted to Dr. Rees for distribution.

Lord J. RUSSELL: There is no objection to give the hon. member the list in private.

Mr. LUSHINGTON: The recipients of the grant might make no objection, but the feelings of the great body of the Dissenters were outraged by the grant.

Mr. ELLIS, as a Dissenter, could assure the House that the grant was unfavourably regarded by the Dissenting bodies.

Mr. WYLD moved that the grant be reduced by the sum of £1,695, the sum distributed among "Protestant Dissenting ministers in England." He had hoped the noble lord would have relieved the Dissenters from this stigma upon them. Did he know a single Dissenting congregation who had acknowledged the receipt of this grant? There were only three Dissenting bodies in the receipt of the grant—the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Independents. The Wesleyans, who were more numerous than either of these sects, did not receive one farthing of it.

Mr. BRIGHT thought the House would not be justified in assuming, because there were no petitions against this grant, that the opposition of the Dissenters thereto had been relaxed. He believed that there had not been the slightest change of opinion among them with regard to the grant, but after the discussion which had taken place last year it was not probable that the Dissenters would come again to the House during the present session. He thought it a most unconstitutional proceeding, and a grossly wrong course, that the Treasury should hand over £1,600 to be distributed by parties of whom that House knew nothing, and who were not responsible to it [hear, hear]. Dr. Rees might publish what he liked with regard to the distribution of this fund, but he for one would not believe that there were 1,000 Dissenting ministers who were so mean as to receive these alms, or to accept of such a paltry sum as 22s. positively and openly as charity [hear, hear]. If money were voted in charity by a board of guardians, a list was kept of those who received it; but here was a sum distributed by a person who was not responsible to that House to parties whose names were not furnished to that House, or even as it appeared to the Treasury, which ought at least to have such a list. He believed that, as the noble lord perfectly well knew, the first list that was published of the names of the recipients of this grant would be the last. He should, without hesitation, say that there ought to be an end to the practice of voting this money. Let there be an end to it, and the result immediately must be that the several congregations would make up whatever might be necessary for placing their ministers in an honourable position. There were, it was said, 1,000 ministers receiving this money, who were not only unknown to their own congregations as recipients of it, but who were equally unknown to the Treasury; and the causes were likewise unknown which induced those ministers to be guilty of the meanness of accepting such paltry assistance.

Mr. W. J. FOX observed, that this was the only grant of public money which seemed not to be acceptable to its nominal recipients. In his opinion the money ought in the first instance to be offered to the known and acknowledged representatives of the Dissenting body, and no portion of it should be offered to any other class of persons; then it would be possible to ascertain whether the parties for whose benefit it was intended were really disposed to receive it. He conceived that the present practice was open to very great abuse. Of course, Dr. Pye Smith, and others with whom he was associated, were men altogether above and beyond all suspicion; but it was pretty well known that these votes were clearly open to very great abuse, and might at any time be rendered subservient to political purposes and undue influence. The money, instead of being given to aged or infirm ministers, was supposed upon pretty good grounds to reach the hands of youths who were only just entering on the ministry, or of men who, not possessing talent or information sufficient to procure them a good position as ministers, were obliged to eke out the means of their subsistence by other avocations. If it turned out upon inquiry that there were not now any very glaring abuses, yet it was well known that such things had been, and that they might arise again; therefore was it the duty of Parliament not to consent to any such vote as that now under consideration, the more especially as it was a manifest violation of the principles of Dissent; and it must be against the feelings of any men in society (those for example who differed from the Dissenters) to contribute to that which they believed to be dangerous and bad.

Mr. KERSHAW was quite of opinion that if the distribution answered to the description which had been given of it it ought to be got rid of at once. The House, however, he hoped, would bear this fact in mind, that some of the religious denominations were in the habit of collecting from £50,000 to £60,000 per annum for the support of institutions of their own. Surely such a body ought not to be involved in so petty a grant as the present; a grant to no one knew whom. In fact, there was every reason to believe that the money either went to unworthy persons, or did not go to Dissenters at all. It was really too paltry a sum to be given to any body of Dissenters, and there could be no doubt that congregations were anxious to reject it altogether. Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and all wished to prevent their ministers from receiving such sums as 20s. or 30s. He stood there as the advocate of the voluntary principle. His objection to the present vote was founded upon that principle; and he also

objected to it because he could discover nothing about its application.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it would be hardly possible to give the names of the persons on whom this money was bestowed. In the case of private alms, the hon. member for Manchester would surely not expect that lists should be published. A person in narrow circumstances might receive £5, if given to him privately, but he would probably reject such a gift if he knew that his name was to form one in a list to be published amongst the votes of the House of Commons. He was very glad that the recipients of alms were not to be held up to the notice of the public. The names of the committee who dispensed the alms might be given, such as Dr. Rees and eight others—three Presbyterians, three Independents, and three Baptists. As to the Treasury, they exercised no influence whatever—they never inquired who received the money, nor did the receipt of it imply any connexion whatever with the Government.

Mr. BAILEY said they had eight or nine names, certainly, but such things, as the House well knew, were always managed by one or two persons. It was always a hocus-pocus affair. As to that illustration about a gift of £5 being bestowed secretly, the noble lord gave it to the House last year. It might be all very well to talk of secret alms when a man was giving away money of his own, but the case was different when they were dealing with the money of the nation. This committee was not to give away £1,600 or £1,700 without letting the world know who received it. If the noble lord were as much a Dissenter as he was reputed to be ["hear, hear," and a laugh]—yes, he certainly was some time ago in the habit of attending a Dissenting chapel, until hon. gentlemen opposite put a stop to it—surely, then, the noble lord, supposing him to be as much a Dissenter as he was reputed to be, must know that it was not in the policy of that body to accept money under the circumstances in which this gift was made.

The House then divided:—

For the original motion	52
Against it	33

Majority .. 19

The vote was then agreed to.

On readmission of the reporters, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was addressing the committee on the subject of a vote for £1,000 payable to the widows and children of poor refugee French clergymen. The hereditary revenues of the Crown being now at the disposal of Parliament, it had become necessary for the house to make good the amount. Mr. B. SMITH.—Is this to go on for ever? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the grant had been made at a time when the Crown had full power to render it permanent; and the Legislature had accepted the care of the hereditary revenues with this charge upon them. Lord J. RUSSELL said that the sum now under consideration formed part of the charges settled on the Sovereign, and could not be well refused by the house. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £37,183 to defray the expense of Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting ministers in Ireland, Mr. TRELAHNEY said he thought that if the house agreed to this grant, they ought to go a step further, and pay the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £12,000 towards defraying the expense of rebuilding the British Ambassador's house at Constantinople being proposed, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired what the whole cost would be of building this residence? Lord PALMERSTON stated that the original estimate was £40,000, but he was afraid the expense would exceed that estimate. In Constantinople it was impossible to find houses already built fit for the residence of European authorities, and all European ambassadors there lived in houses constructed by their respective Governments.

On the vote of £16,000 for militia and volunteers in Canada, Mr. V. SMITH observed that this expense was essentially colonial, and ought to be thrown on the colony. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the vote was brought forward in consequence of pre-existing arrangements; but an intimation had been given to the Governor of Canada that it would not be deemed fair to continue it beyond the 30th of April next year.

The House then resumed; and the report of supply (the votes agreed to in the committee last week) was brought up and read.

On the vote of £3,540 for the Ecclesiastical Commission for England being read, Mr. V. SMITH rose to object to the vote. This particular vote was among not a few with respect to which the report of the committee of last year had been disregarded. The committee stated that it appeared to them that the duties of the commission so exclusively related to ecclesiastical property, that its expenses might fairly be defrayed out of the funds of the commission.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that in this case the proposition was not to augment the property of the Church, or to affect the general interests of the clergy, but to make a different distribution of funds—a distribution which it was thought would be better with a view to the whole lay interests of the community; and that, therefore, it appeared a case in which the whole public should bear the charge rather than the special funds of the Church.

Mr. HENLEY considered, that instead of answering the call for Church extension, "the powers that were" robbed the bishops, and the deans, and chapters; and the proposition to make their property pay for the distribution of the plunder was one which he would most decidedly resist [hear, hear].

The opposition to the vote was not pressed.

On the vote of £125,000 for public education in Great Britain,

Mr. EWART called the attention of the House to the importance of a statement being made by a Minister of the Crown with respect to the sums voted for education, as well as those voted for the promotion of literature, science, and art, on the introduction of the class of estimates especially devoted to those subjects. It was done with regard to the army, navy, and ordnance.

Sir G. GREY had prepared a statement with regard to the last year's vote for education; but it was, in fact, only an abridgment of the details which were given by the Committee of Council on Education; and the House would observe, that this made the great difference between this vote and the votes for the army, the navy, and the ordnance [hear, hear]. There had been expended, for the erection of 188, and the enlargement or improvement of 129, elementary schools, and for supplying 460 such schools with books and maps at a reduced price, £47,421; for the erection of three training schools for schoolmasters and mistresses, £9,300; towards the erection of a Government training-school at Kneller Hall for schoolmasters in union workhouses and in schools connected with public establishments, £18,546; for the stipends of public teachers (1,783 boys and 829 girls) apprenticed to the masters or mistresses of elementary schools, and for gratuities to those masters or mistresses for instructing them, £18,608; for augmenting the salaries of 63 schoolmasters and five schoolmistresses who obtained certificates of merit in 1847-8, £1,492; to 10 training schools for nearly 200 students not having resided less than one year, who, on leaving the institution, obtained certificates of merit, £4,825; for grants to the National Society, British and Foreign School Society, and the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland, towards the expenses of training schools, £3,750; and towards the expense of emigration as a reward to boys from ragged schools, £1,500 [hear, hear]. He (Sir G. Grey) could add that there was good reason to hope that the plan adopted was improving the character and attainments of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and raising the standard of education in the schools of the country [cheers].

On the vote for the National Gallery, Mr. V. SMITH called attention to what he must almost term the national disgrace of leaving Mr. Vernon's pictures in a cellar, where they could not be properly seen [hear, hear], and inquired whether any better arrangement was contemplated?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the only reason why it had not been provided was that, of course, it would entail in some shape or other a considerable outlay, which in the present state of the finances of the country, he did not feel disposed to recommend for an object which was not indispensably necessary [hear].

The whole of the votes were reported and adopted by the House.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Mr. HAWES then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better government of the Australian colonies. It was not his intention to occupy the House at any length in asking for leave to introduce this bill. Those members who had read the papers which had been laid upon the table relating to it would in a great degree have already mastered the details of the measure. The bill had been framed with a view to meet the wishes of the colonists, and it proceeded as far as possible upon the basis of the constitution which at present existed in New South Wales. In July, 1847, his noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a despatch to the Governor of New South Wales raising the question of a new constitution for the colony, and pointing to the constitution which had been conferred upon New Zealand as the model upon which it should be framed. The colonists having in various ways intimated their opinion that any alteration of the existing constitution was unacceptable, his noble friend, in deference to that opinion, determined at once to abandon his proposition, and to adhere to the existing system. The international legislation of New South Wales was at present conducted by a Governor and a Legislative Council, one-third of whose members were nominees of the Crown, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the people. There were thus twelve official members, and twenty-four elected by the people at large. This system had hitherto worked to the general satisfaction of the colonists, and under these circumstances his noble friend, after much consideration, had determined to adopt it as the basis for the future constitution of the Australian colonies generally. The main object of the bill was to carry this plan into practice. In New South Wales a desire had long existed for a division of that extensive territory into a northern and southern colony. It was now proposed, therefore, to sever Port Phillip from New South Wales, and to make it a separate and distinct province, under the name of Victoria [hear, hear], and to confer upon it, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and conditionally upon Western Australia, constitutions similar to that now existing in New South Wales. He said "conditionally" with respect to Western Australia, because, as yet, that colony was unable to fulfil the condition upon which such a grant ought to be made, viz., paying the expense of its own government; and until it did that, it was not intended that it should enjoy the benefit of a new constitution [hear, hear]. Another object contemplated by the bill was a federal union of the colonies for certain general purposes. It was intended that the colonies, having separate and independent Legislatures, should be empowered to elect certain members to a General Assembly of

the whole union. This Assembly would have certain functions and powers, which were defined in the bill—the object being to define the functions of the Assembly to certain definite and fixed objects of what might be called imperial importance with regard to the united provinces; viz., the imposition of duties upon imports and exports; the conveyance of letters; the formation of roads, canals, or railways, traversing any two or more of such colonies; the erection and maintenance of beacons and lighthouses; the imposition of dues or other charges on shipping in every port or harbour; the establishment of a general supreme court, to be a court of original jurisdiction, or a court of appeal for any of the inferior courts of the separate provinces; the determining of the extent of the jurisdiction, and the forms and manner of proceeding of such supreme court; the regulation of weights and measures; the enactment of laws affecting all the colonies represented in the General Assembly on any subject not specifically mentioned in the preceding list, but on which the General Assembly should be desired to legislate by addresses for that purpose presented to them from the Legislatures of all those colonies; and the appropriation to any of the preceding objects of such sums as might be necessary, by an equal per centage from the revenue received in all the Australian colonies, in virtue of any enactments of the General Assembly of Australia. The bill also decided upon establishing a civil list for the colonies. It was not proposed, however, to make any alteration in the existing amount of the civil lists. It was proposed to keep them, in that respect, as they now stood, but it was deemed advisable to give the different colonies the power of altering or reducing the amount by bill, whenever they thought proper, with two exceptions; viz., the salary of the Governor and the salaries of the judges. They were not to be allowed to alter these without the consent of the Crown; but with respect to all the other items, they might alter them as they saw fit [hear, hear]. This was a greater power than existed in New South Wales at present. Under the existing constitution of New South Wales (5 and 6 Victoria) the amount of the civil list was permanently fixed; consequently the Legislative Council had no power of repealing or reducing it. In order to meet cases of temporary emergency that might arise, it was proposed to give the Governor of any of the colonies the power of altering the civil list; not, however, as regarded its amount, but merely its distribution. Another object aimed at in the bill was to regulate the apportionment of the sum voted for the support of public worship in New South Wales. That sum at present amounted to £30,000, and was divided among the churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, and the Wesleyan Society, according to the relative numbers of each. In dividing the existing colony of New South Wales into two provinces it became, of course, necessary to distribute differently the sums devoted to this purpose. It was proposed to retain £28,000 for New South Wales, and £6,000 for the new colony of Victoria—which, it would be observed, somewhat exceeded the sum at present voted for public worship. In Van Diemen's Land from £14,000 to £15,000 was devoted to a similar purpose. As this was a convict colony, everybody must see that it was necessary to have more ample means for securing the spiritual instruction of the people than in the other colonies. With regard to South Australia, where funds were raised by voluntary contribution for the building of churches, it was not intended to interfere. Another object of the bill was to amend the constitutional act passed in 1842 with regard to the municipal corporations, called district councils, which had proved altogether ineffectual for the purpose for which they were instituted, but which it was hoped might, by a little alteration, be made to contribute essentially to the welfare of the colonies. It was also proposed that every one of the colonies should have the power of altering its own constitution in accordance with the opinions of the colonists—leaving them to establish two chambers, or one, as they might think best—guarded only by this proviso, that such changes should be sanctioned by the Crown. Another great object of the bill was to place the trade of the colonies upon an equal footing as between colony and colony, so as to have the same free intercourse between New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Victoria, as between the different counties of England. For this purpose it was necessary that there should be one uniform tariff adopted in the four colonies. It was proposed to take the existing tariff of New South Wales as the basis, leaving the colonies to make any alteration which time and experience might dictate, and for this purpose it was proposed to confer upon the General Assembly to which he had already alluded the power of dealing with this matter. It was proposed that when any two or more of the Australian Legislatures were desirous of having this General Assembly convoked, they should address the Governor-General for that purpose, it being intended to confer that office upon one of the Governors of the colonies. Such were the general objects of the bill; and, when the House came to examine its details, he hoped they would be found in harmony with the principles he had laid down. He hoped that hon. members would wait until the bill was in their hands (which it would be very soon) before they raised any general discussion upon it. He intended to move its second reading on that day week. In the meantime, he begged to move for leave to bring it in.

Mr. GLADSTONE was friendly to the general purpose of the bill, which promised a material advance in our colonial legislation. Mr. Hawes had, however, overlooked a principal difficulty; viz., the franchise, which was essential to the proper working of

the new colonial system. As regarded district councils, although he agreed that it would be well if something of the kind could be organized; yet, as the principle had been tried in New South Wales, and had failed, these councils would not possess much favour with the other colonies. Another important question was, whether the legislative bodies should consist of a single or a double Chamber. The evidence of the public sentiment in the colonies was scanty, but it was not unfavourable to a double Chamber, and he feared it would be difficult to work a federal legislature except upon the principle of a double Chamber, which form had been recommended by the experience of the United States.

After a few observations from Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. M'GREGOR, and Mr. E. DENISON,

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that the discussion should be reserved until the bill was regularly under consideration. He thought that the double Chambers had not worked well in all our American colonies.

Captain HARRIS was of opinion that the measure was premature.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings on Monday. During the recess the reporters' gallery has been temporarily advanced six feet further into the House, but as far as the experiment could be judged of from the generally conversational nature of the proceedings of last evening, the object for which it was intended, that of giving additional facilities for hearing, has not been attained. It would, however, be premature to offer a decided opinion upon that point until a regular debate takes place, which result, no doubt, may shortly be anticipated.

Lord REDESDALE asked the Marquis of Lansdowne to postpone the third reading of the Navigation Bill, which stood for this day, on the ground that the Bishop of Oxford, who had an amendment to propose, would not be able to attend during the present week. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave his ready assent to the proposition, and the third reading was fixed for this day week.

Lord STANLEY asked whether the correspondence between the Committee of the Council on Education and the heads of the Church had been brought to a conclusion, and whether the terms which had been agreed on were such as to remove the objections of the members of the Established Church. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was sorry that the correspondence had not yet terminated. He thought it proper that the correspondence should be brought to a conclusion before it was presented to Parliament; but if he should find that any considerable time was likely to elapse before it was finished, he would lay it upon the table as far as it had gone, as he was most anxious that the attention of both Houses of Parliament should be called to the subject.

After some discussion on a petition from certain shareholders in the Caledonian Railway, who complained of the misapplication of the funds of the society,

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was agreed to on a division, when the numbers were—Content, 9; Non-content, 5: majority, 4.

Their lordships then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC PARKS.—Mr. SLANEY, on Thursday, inquired what had been done with the sum of £10,000, voted in 1841, to encourage the formation of public parks in the vicinity of large towns? Mr. HAYTER replied, between £4,000 and £5,000 of that money had already been appropriated for the purpose of promoting the formation of public parks, and applications were now before the Treasury to the amount of £3,000. The regulations under which these advances were made were, that the parties applying were to raise a sum at least equal in amount to that which they required to be advanced. The principal towns which had already obtained assistance from the grant were Dundee, Arbroath, Manchester, Portsmouth, and Preston; and the places from which applications were now pending were Leicester, Harrogate, Stockport, Sunderland, and Oldham.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER makes his financial statement on Friday, the 15th inst.

ALLEGED CANNIBALISM IN IRELAND.—Some days since, Mr. HENRY HERBERT put a question respecting a case in which a starving man and his family were reported to have eaten part of a dead body cast up by the sea near Ballinrobe: the Rector of Ballinrobe had said, "A starving man extracted the heart and liver, and that was the maddening feast on which he regaled himself and perishing family." Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Friday stated the facts of the case:—

There was a labourer in the Clifden Union, who was in regular employment, and in the receipt of regular wages, and not in the receipt of relief, though two sisters who lived with him had been so. This man had a voracious appetite; and in November last, finding what he conceived to be part of an animal washed on shore, he cut it up. Some of the neighbours remarked that it was the trunk of a human being. He said he was not aware of it; and he never ate any of the flesh, whatever his intention might have been. The inspector, Mr. Briscoe, held an inquiry at the time, when this man was himself examined, and the whole was at the time reported; but, as the man was not suffering under distress, and as the act was not occasioned by famine, it was not considered that the circumstances required any further inquiry. Lord John wished to observe that statements of this nature—made not only with exaggerations but with a total distortion of facts [loud cries of "Hear, hear,"]—are calculated to have a most unfortunate effect, and to make persons disbelieve the stories actually founded on facts with reference to the severe

distress which prevailed among a great part of the population of Ireland [hear, hear]. He was sure that that distress excited the warmest sympathy in this country; but he must say that that sympathy would be more certain if there were a stricter adherence to truth in the statements relating to it.

Mr. HUME, whose health appears to be completely restored, took his usual seat, on Monday amidst loud cheering. The hon. gentleman gave notice of bringing the affairs of Ceylon and British Guiana before the House on that day week, in the event of a motion for going into committee of supply being then made.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied to Mr. HORSMAN, that he should ask the House to go into committee *pro forma* on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill on Friday next, and the matters relating to the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth would be disposed of by an order in council, the decision of the law officers of the Crown on which would be received in a few days.

THE SUFFRAGE.—Mr. F. O'CONNOR, on the part of Mr. S. Crawford (who is indisposed), withdrew the amendment, that instead of household suffrage, as contemplated in Mr. Hume's motion, it be extended to every adult male under certain restrictions.

WRECK OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT SHIP ON A REEF OF ICE.—Tidings have arrived of the wreck of an Irish emigrant ship, with a great sacrifice of life. The brig "Hannah" left Newry on the 3rd of April for Quebec, with nearly two hundred passengers. All went well till the 27th, when heavy winds and floating ice were encountered; and early on the morning of the 29th, the vessel struck on a reef of ice, carrying away part of her bottom. The emigrants were in their berths at the time. The water entered the hold very rapidly. What immediate steps were taken to endeavour to save the ship and people the accounts do not distinctly state; but it seems clear that the master, the two mates, and some of the seamen, soon got into the life-boat and left the emigrants to their fate. The lower deck was speedily under water; but the seamen who had been left in the vessel discovered that the ice was firm under the bows, and they urged the emigrants to get upon it. The attempt was made; and, though many of the poor creatures slipped between the chasms in the ice and were either crushed or drowned, the majority got on to the mass, the sailors being the last to leave the ship, and bringing with them a little spirits and a few blankets. The ship went down soon after, forty minutes subsequently to her striking. During the whole day, men, women, and children, were huddled together on the ice, half naked, without food, exposed to a freezing gale. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the bark "Nicaragua," bound for Quebec, gained the field of ice, attracted by a signal of distress. The ship was laid alongside one portion of the ice, and about fifty people were rescued. The remainder were on another part of the ice, where they could not be reached from the ship; but Mr. Marshal, the master of the "Nicaragua," by means of a rope and the long-boat, took all the poor creatures off. The passengers and seamen thus rescued numbered 129—cut, bruised, and frost-bitten, many quite insensible. Between fifty and sixty had perished. Mr. Marshal did all that his means would allow to alleviate the sufferings of the crowd that filled his ship. Next day he put a portion into another vessel; and on the following day, three other ships took each a number on board. The "Nicaragua" reached Quebec on the 10th May. Nothing has been heard of the master and that portion of the crew who abandoned the "Hannah."

THE PRODUCE OF FREE LABOUR.—Several merchants and manufacturers, and a large number of shopkeepers, are now co-operating in the plan for dealing a blow at slavery, by substituting free for slave-grown articles. Josias F. Browne, 33, Spring-gardens, Manchester, has undertaken to guarantee the cotton goods; and George Startin, 150, Fenchurch-street, London, the articles of lump sugar and treacle—the only grocery goods in which there has been much difficulty.—[From the *Monthly Illustrations of American Slavery*, a very useful publication, which is forwarded simultaneously to newspapers favourable to freedom, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.]

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Council of the University of London have given notice that they have appointed July 3 for the commencement of the annual matriculation examination. For the ordinary or pass examination, the subjects are: Mathematics, English History, Greek Classics and History, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Roman Classics and History, and the English language. The examination for honours is to commence July 17, and to extend to July 26, the requirements from candidates being a higher range of the above subjects. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts is appointed to commence October 22, the subjects being Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Animal Physiology, Classics, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History, Classics, French, and German. The examination for honours in connexion with this degree commences October 30, and will comprise the same subjects, with Chemistry, Vegetable Physiology, and Structural Botany. There will also be an examination in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, the Greek text of the old Testament, and Scripture History. The following are the remaining examinations for the various degrees during the present year:—For Bachelor of Medicine, November 5; for Bachelor of Laws, November 12; for Doctor of Laws, November 12; for Doctor of Medicine, November 26.

IRELAND.

The Lords of the Treasury have informed the magistrates of three baronies in Cork County, where the famine is terribly severe, that a postponement of the time for the repayment of their labour-rate advances cannot be authorized.

DESTITUTION, FAMINE, AND CRIME.—The Irish papers abound with the evidences, in the South and West, of destitution, famine, and crime. From Roscommon and from Mayo unconnected reports state that the people now consist of peasants, priests, and gentry; the small farmers have fallen to paupers, or emigrated, and, like those to whose level they have sunk, keep life together with such nutriment as herbs of the field, with cresses and nettles, and the shell-fish of the strand. In some districts, as at Tralee, the misery undergone has made the survivors too weak or too callous to care for decently interring their dead. In Brosna Churchyard, says a correspondent of the *Standard*, the corpses are scarcely covered, and the dogs are seen to drag them forth as prey. Parents conceal the death of their children, lest the poor-allowance should be diminished, and then by stealth convey their children's corpses to the sacred ground, and scrape out a grave so shallow that the remains are easily dragged forth by the dogs. In Limerick, the destitution has not gone further than the crime-provoking stage. The accounts thence are those of legal seizures and rescues, with violence, robberies, and murders.

THE CROPS—POTATOES.—The accounts of the crops are favourable from all parts; and there is some trust that if the extreme want of the present season be passed, for the next eight or ten weeks, the country will reach "comparatively comfortable times." Reports begin to prevail that the potato blight has appeared on the young plants; "but as yet," says one writer, "those indications of disease are confined, in all cases, to the stalks, and do not affect the tubers." "New potatoes are on sale, in small quantities, in Dublin and in some country towns, and they are perfectly free from disease. However, there is no calculating, one way or other. Those unfavourable appearances on the stalk have occurred, last year and the year before, in fields which afterwards produced sound and abundant crops; and it is worthy of remark, that the general and disastrous failure in 1846 came suddenly in a single night, apparently without premonitory symptoms, and the destruction of the crop was almost universal. Experience has proved that the stalk may be apparently affected, without ultimate injury to the root. Nevertheless, some alarm begins to prevail."

EMIGRATION.—The extent of voluntary emigration is still matter of notice; and astonishment is expressed at the large amount of money still received from Irish settlers in the United States by their relatives in Ireland to enable the latter to emigrate. A writer in Dublin says:—"According to the estimate of the late Mr. Jacob Harvey, of New York, the sums thus transmitted, within the single period of twelve months, amounted in the aggregate to £200,000; and there can be little doubt that the remittances are now on a still greater scale. By every American mail, a considerable number of bills of exchange for small sums, varying from £5 to £20, but seldom higher than £10, are received in Dublin, and transmitted to the various country post-offices. In general, those bills are drawn by New York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans firms, on banks in this country; and a large proportion of them are made payable by the Provincial Bank of Ireland and its branches."

The *Kilkenny Journal* contains a letter from Dr. Cane, who took a leading part in the Young Ireland movement last year, expressing alarm at the increase of secret societies in Ireland.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ROMISH CHURCH.—DUCKING A SINNER.—A curious case of assault, very seriously compromising a Roman Catholic priest—one of the order of St. O'Neill, of Sligo—is about to come before the magistrates of one of the western counties. We, for the present, forbear to mention localities and names, which will, in due time, come fully before the public. Meanwhile, the narrative of our correspondent will put our readers in possession of the facts:—"A young man, one of the coast-guard's sons, was returning from the mass-house, on Sunday, the 13th inst. The priest has been much opposed to this young man's family for some time. When he was getting into the boat the priest ordered the ferryman to row into deep water, at the same time himself seizing the young man by the breast, and thrusting him backward, lest he should get into the boat, still holding him fast. After one or two pulls at the oar, the ferry-boat got him into the deep water; the young man was thus dragged by the priest in the boat beyond his depth, and when he got him into the deep he put him under water, where he kept him as long as he could with safety to the young man's life. In this manner he held on, every now and then dipping him under the water, for the distance of one Irish mile. By the time the boat reached land, and when the priest let him go, he was so exhausted that he fell different times into the water, and the priest would not allow any of the men in the boat to help him out; the young man was nigh being suffocated. The priest was summoned to appear before two magistrates on Saturday, 26th inst."—*Dublin Evening Herald*.

REPRESENTATION OF WARWICKSHIRE.—The High Sheriff of Warwickshire has proclaimed Thursday, the 7th of June, as the day of election for the vacant seat for the county. Lord Guernsey is likely to be unopposed.

LAW AND POLICE.

A LEAP FOR A HAT.—At the Mansion-house, on Thursday, Thomas Roberts, a labouring man, was charged with attempting suicide, by leaping from London Bridge into the Thames. As the case proceeded it produced shouts of laughter—the man had jumped into the river from that fearful height simply to regain his hat! He had been drinking a little on the Wednesday afternoon; he was seen to leap from the bridge; then he was observed swimming in the water, endeavouring to overtake his hat, which was rapidly retreating from him, carried along by the tide into the Pool; a waterman pulled him into his boat; but the supposed suicide was very averse to leave the water. Roberts told the Lord Mayor that a man knocked his hat into the river; it was quite a new one, and he didn't like to lose it; so, as he was a good swimmer, he jumped in after it; and if they had left him alone he'd have "cotched" it. The Lord Mayor discharged the man with a caution as to repeating such dangerous exploits.

THE FEMALE BROKER.—At Guildhall Police Office, on Wednesday, Mrs. Stulz was re-examined on charges of defrauding stock-brokers by giving them orders to buy shares for her, though she had not money to pay for the shares or the expenses of transfer. As the value of the shares had fallen since the transactions, the brokers have been losers to a large amount: in one case the loss was £42, and in another £114. Had the value risen after the purchases, the woman would have been entitled to the advantage. She was again remanded.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—At Worship-street Police Office, on Tuesday, Eliza Schollenberger was charged with attempting to poison her husband, Philip, a German cabinet-maker. The couple had been married four years, and had one child: at first they lived happily together, but during the last two years the case had been the reverse. From the evidence it would seem that the wife had frequently administered poison to her husband: Schollenberger stated that he had suffered recurring illnesses for the last six months—severe pains in the head and bowels frequently after his meals. At length he noticed suspicious circumstances: the woman one day intended to give him some potion in his tea; but on his remarking it, she said the child must have put it in the cup, and she washed it out. Subsequently, he discovered a packet of powder secreted between two boxes, which his wife said was salt of prunella; but he secured it, and Dr. Ryan found that it was white arsenic. Dr. Ryan administered remedies to the man, who was at that time suffering from illness. More powders had been found secreted in the house since his wife had been taken away by her parents: these had yet to be tested. A good while ago, and also recently, the woman made vague admissions of having done something wrong. Certificates were produced from Dr. Ryan respecting the arsenic first discovered, and the symptoms for which he had treated the man. On Thursday, Dr. Ryan was examined. He stated orally the facts mentioned in his certificates; the powder he had examined was a mixture of arsenic and common salt. The magistrate, after remarking on the lamentable facility with which deadly poisons are obtained, committed the woman for trial.

A POLISH IMPOSTOR.—"Colonel Count Saxico Dumbicki," who called himself a Polish refugee, was charged at Westminster Police Office, on Monday week, with begging. The "Count" is about sixty: he was "attired in a kind of undress blue uniform," and in one button-hole were a number of ribands, orders, or imitation orders. A policeman saw him beg, both in the street and at houses. On his person were found begging subscription-papers and testimonials, a new "Court Guide," several pieces of riband, and other articles. The prisoner's description tallied with that of an impostor denounced by correspondents of the *Times* as having got alms in the guise of an Egyptian Admiral, and of other foreigners in distress. When addressed by the magistrate, he pretended that he knew neither French nor English, and became suddenly deaf; but he unwittingly showed that he could speak English, and hear a remark in a low tone. Mr. Burrell, finding that he would not understand or hear, wrote in French and English that he must go to prison till Friday, in order that inquiries might be made; and the foreigner immediately understood the unpleasant intimation in English. This, it appears, is by no means his first visit to gaol, and he has operated largely as a begging-letter writer since 1844. He was, on Friday, definitively committed for three months' hard labour.

PRINCE ALBERT V. STRANGE.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Friday, this case came to a conclusion. The Solicitor-General stated, that the advisers of her Majesty and the Prince felt it consistent with their duty to take a decree against Mr. Strange without asking any costs against him, because he might have been misled by the statements or representations made to him. Mr. Strange's counsel immediately acceded; acknowledging the liberality of this course, which relieved their client from the imputation that had rested on him. So the decree for a perpetual injunction was taken without costs.

PAINTERS SHOULD NOT SUCK THEIR PENCILS.—The post mortem examination of a young artist named A. F. West, who died lately, revealed enough to induce the jury to return a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of carbonate of lead." It appeared that he was in the habit of drawing his brushes through his lips.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT returned, with their children, from Osborne to Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday afternoon; all in excellent health. Her Majesty held a drawing-room, in St. James's Palace, on Thursday afternoon. Count Gustavus Bathiany, Attaché to the Austrian Legation, and Prince Richard Metternich, were presented to her Majesty by the Austrian Minister. On Friday night, the Queen gave a concert at Buckingham Palace, to which the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Princes and distinguished persons in town, and some 370 guests, had invitations.

On Monday, the Court left Buckingham Palace on a visit to Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER CRUISE.—It is said the services of the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert," will be brought into requisition sometime towards the latter end of July, when it is confidently asserted that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal children, will proceed in her to Scotland.—*Evening paper.*

On Saturday, Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, which it is calculated will cost £4,000. Including the wives of male candidates admitted, the charity affords shelter and support at the present moment to not less than 124 inmates. There was a large concourse of spectators present. His Royal Highness spread the mortar with a handsome silver trowel, and when the stone was lowered, applied the plumb-rule with great care. He then struck the stone smartly with the mallet three or four times, and the masonic part of the operation was complete. Corn, wine, and oil, were then poured out as emblems of prosperity. The Bishop of Winchester offered up an appropriate and impressive prayer; and the children of the society's schools sang the National Anthem.

Mr. JOHN FIELDEN, late Member for Oldham, is added to the somewhat long list of notable men who have lately passed from the scene of life. Mr. Fielden died on the 28th of May, "in a spirit of tranquil resignation." John Fielden was essentially the advocate of the labouring classes. Once a labouring man himself, his sympathies were with them always. None of your upstart *parvenu* speculators was he—but a plain upright toiler to competence, and influence, and authority. Having worked at the loom with his own hands, and shared the troubles, anxieties, and vicissitudes of the population of the factories, John Fielden knew by personal experience the wants and necessities of those who, less fortunate in acquiring prosperity than he, were nevertheless always afterwards regarded by him as his brethren. Become a master himself through the medium of his combined intelligence and industry, he was still to the last at heart an artisan. A member of the Legislature, he was still in all his recollections and predilections a member of the labouring multitude. This feeling it was, this faithfulness it was to his caste, which rendered John Fielden the earnest and untiring champion of the rights of his fellow-toilers, when he himself had earned the power of advocating the rights of those toilers in the British Parliament. His exertions in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill will not very speedily be forgotten.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—There is no foundation for the statement in a morning paper of yesterday, that the Great Seal is about to be put in commission. We have much pleasure in being able to state that the Chancellor is much better, and is expected to preside in the Court of Chancery in the course of the ensuing week. We have much pleasure in announcing, that in reward for the recent crowning victory of Goojerat, Lord Gough will receive a step in the peerage, and will be immediately created a Viscount of the United Kingdom, in addition to the honours and rewards so worthily bestowed upon him by the Queen and Parliament for his former distinguished services and successes. The Rev. William Higgin, Dean of Limerick, and of Ardfer and Aghadoc, is appointed to the bishopric of the united dioceses, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D.D.—*Observer.*

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN.—With respect to the reported marriage of the Count de Montmolin, "we have been authorized," says the *Times*, "by the young lady's family to state, that there is no truth in the report that the Count de Montmolin is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss de Horsey, the only daughter of Mr. Spencer de Horsey." The *Times* also contains two letters in French, the one from the Marquis de Villafranca to the editor; the other from Charles Louis, commonly called the Comte de Montmolin, to the Marquis. The Marquis utterly denies the reported marriage; and the Prince, his master, "authorizes him to declare, that no formal negotiation has taken place between himself and the Government of Madrid, the bases which that Government or its agents proposed being incompatible with honour."

EARTHQUAKE IN LANCASHIRE.—On Wednesday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Poulton-le-Fylde were very much alarmed by a violent shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling hollow sound. It appeared to come from the south-west, and many persons actually thought that the houses were falling on their heads; the walls waving backwards and forwards, and glasses, tins, crockery, &c., rattling, naturally caused much consternation. Happily, no damage was done, though in some places the bricks were dislodged from the tops of the walls.—*Preston Pilot.*

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Francis Horner. With Selections from his Correspondence. Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.

THIS is not an original edition, but a cheap reprint of "Memoirs and Correspondence" published in 1843, in two octavo volumes, with some variations necessary to adapt the work to the present period. Its author is Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S. The contents of the two parts before us exhibit so much instructive and edifying matter as to justify our purpose of dealing with it somewhat at large. A valuable memorial of diligence and uprightness is here presented in a biographical form, whilst few works are within reach of the young man more distinctively illustrative of the power of laborious principle.

Francis Horner was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1778. He was, in infancy, a delicate child; but he was surrounded by influences favourable to mental development, and gave early evidences of distinguished powers. He passed successively through the High School and the University of Edinburgh. At that period he chose the bar as his future profession, and was removed to Shacklewell, under the care of a relative, in pursuit of the necessary studies. The account given in this little work of the course of literature which he followed will be read with great interest by every young man placed in similar circumstances, whilst the conscientious rectitude by which his proceedings were regulated render this portion of his history uncommonly valuable. His tutor bears at this period the following testimony:—"As to his general knowledge, it is more varied and extensive than I ever knew a young man possess of the same age. The talents necessary to acquire this must consequently be of the first kind; and though I have no doubt but that your son would make a distinguished figure in any profession, and in almost every department of literature, yet I think him particularly adapted to the study of the law. The basis of all excellence—strong natural good sense—he possesses in an eminent degree. To this he has added readiness, acuteness, and that degree of energy, which, without being overbearing, or presumptuous, is likely to give him consequence and superiority at the bar. Possessing such endowments, it must give you pleasure to know that he evinced all the patience, perseverance, and fortitude that are necessary for surmounting the greatest difficulties."

The society amidst which Francis Horner was thrown, during his subsequent residence in Edinburgh, was of the highest order—Jeffrey, Brougham, Sidney Smith, Mackintosh, Stewart, Brown, Alison, and their associates; and it is not easy to imagine the intellectual advantages enjoyed by a young man during the process of mental formative in the midst of so splendid a literary circle. In 1802, when he had reached the age of twenty-four, he was entered for the bar. At this time the *Edinburgh Review* was projected, and amongst other contributors, Horner took his share. It would appear, from a letter written by Jeffrey to him, April, 1802, that Brougham was even then distinguished by the self-same lubricity for which he has since become so equivocally renowned:—

"Brougham must have a sentence to himself; and I am afraid you will not think it a pleasant one. You remember how cheerfully he approved of our plan at first, and agreed to give us an article or two without hesitation. Three or four days ago, I proposed two or three books that I thought would suit him; he answered, with perfect good-humour, that he had changed his view of our plan a little, and rather thought now that he should decline to have any connexion with it."

Another passage illustrates the character of the same individual:—

"Should an active scene be opened to Brougham, I shall tremble with anxiety for some time, though it is what I very ardently wish; his information on political subjects, especially in some departments, is now immense; his talents are equal to the most effective use and display of that knowledge. But his ardour is so urgent, that I should be afraid of his being deficient in prudence. That he will ultimately become a leading and predominant mind I cannot doubt, but he might attempt to fix himself in that place too soon, before he had gone through what I presume is a necessary routine of subordination."

Shortly after this time Horner entered upon political life, and became a party-man, though without altogether approving the conduct of some of the men with whom he was contented to act. His journal and letters afford many interesting illustrations of the political history of that stirring period. In 1806 Mr. Horner accepted a subordinate situation under Government; being appointed one of the commissioners for regulating the claims relative to the Nabob of Arcot, and in the same year was returned to Parliament, as member for St. Ives. On this occasion he was, however, subject to the vicissitudes which form a part of Parliamentary, as of other life, for the date of that Parliament was extremely short, and he was not returned at the succeeding election. In the following July the

obtained, by means of a pocket borough, another seat. Mr. Horner's Parliamentary career was not in the first instance brilliant; and his best friends complained that he was disappointing public expectation by the comparative privacy of his career. Indeed the opinions formed by Mr. Horner on some political subjects of the highest importance, were not at this period distinguished by either clearness or energy, nor such as would prompt to a vigorous enforcement of their claims. He grew ashamed, however, of this apathy, and soon struck out in that course which afterwards conferred upon him distinction—the bullion question.

Towards 1812, certain symptoms of ill-health appeared to have awakened some alarm in the minds of Mr. Horner's friends. Rest and recreation, however, refreshed him. He appeared again in Parliament as member for St. Mawes, and Horner took a larger share in the political debates of the day. The following extract is illustrative of the habits of the celebrated Bentham. The philosopher was then living at Ford Abbey, an ancient Gothic house, once a Cistercian monastery:—

"There are some handsome rooms furnished in the taste of King William's time. One of these, very spacious, and hung with tapestry, Mr. Bentham has converted into what he calls his "scribbling-shop": two or three tables are set out, covered with white napkins, on which are placed two or three music-decks with manuscripts, his technical memory, I believe, and all the other apparatus of the exhaustive method. I was present at the mysteries, for he went on as if we had not been with him. A long walk after our breakfast, and before his, began the day. He came into the house about one o'clock, the tea-things being by that time set by his writing-table, and he proceeded very deliberately to sip his tea, while a young man, a sort of pupil and amanuensis, read the newspapers to him paragraph by paragraph. This and the tea together seemed gradually to prepare his mind for working, in which he engaged by degrees, and became at last quite absorbed in what was before him till about five o'clock, when he met us at dinner."

Imagination did little for Mr. Horner, and his notes on a Continental Tour are as uninteresting as a chancery brief, or as Coke upon Lyttleton. Bank restrictions furnished a more congenial topic. At this time, however, Mr. Horner took interest in a great variety of other public questions, and specimens of his speeches are appropriately given. His last Parliamentary exertions were made in the cause of religious liberty in Ireland. At the age of thirty-eight symptoms of pulmonary disease became apparent, and, at Pisa, in the year 1817, he died. Great as is the admiration excited by the personal qualities already noticed, we miss in Mr. Horner the proportions of a great or very energetic character. Elegant in tastes, accomplished in manner, laborious in his profession and in public, and possessed of a mind well regulated and adjusted, he appears to have accomplished little for the world. We cannot commend this little volume as constituting in every respect the highest model to be set up in the projected "series of books for the people." Of religion we do not ascertain that Mr. Horner possessed any deep sense whatever. Yet the Memoir, touching, as it does, on many topics and persons of historical interest, may be read with amusement and profit.

THE PERIODICALS (JUNE).

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has this month several articles on topics of passing interest. "The Retirement of Jenny Lind" is not a rapturous, but somewhat philosophical, notice of Jenny's career, and an inquiry into the cause of the intense admiration which she has excited in this country, which is suggested to be this—

"That Jenny Lind, belonging to a northern race, speaks more directly to the sympathies of a northern nation than a woman east in the fiery mould of the south. . . . Scarcely has any public singer been before received so freely into the homes and hearths of English families, though it cannot be doubted that many persons equally estimable have been among us. But all the analogies of their nature constituted an almost insuperable bar to familiar intercourse, while by blood and race Jenny Lind appears to be one of ourselves. Her very name is as purely English as that of Margaret Smith. . . . She is an Englishwoman at the first remove, while Pasta or Catalini would not have been rendered such by a century's residence."

"Employment or Emigration" strongly insists on "deep draining and deep tillage" as profitable modes of employing the poor, and recommends a comprehensive scheme of government emigration from the Highlands. "The Nemesis of Faith" is not an analysis of the book *à la Tait*, but an argumentative and severely-written review. Of the letters of the hero of the tale it is said:—

"Lawyers, physicians, and clergymen, the canonicity of the sacred books, the doctrines of inspiration and future punishments, the divinity of our Lord, the veracity of the apostles, and Bible societies, are severally canvassed and indiscriminately impugned in succession, and that in a tone so petulant and characteristic of juvenile arrogance, and in language so violent and unmeasured, that pity is provoked for his weakness, astonishment at his audacity, and indignation at his reckless profanity. . . . The 'Nemesis of Faith,' wide as is the sweep of its scepticism, raises no question that has not been repeatedly answered, starts no difficulty that has not been frequently solved, and that, to the satisfaction of intellects infinitely greater than the *ex-distant* Fellow of Exeter College; who only

"Gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled,
And aims them at the shield of truth again."

We have another paper on the Colonial question, in which it is declared that the Canadian Indemnity Bill is in opposition to the sense of the country, and the recall of Lord Elgin is demanded. The article is written in a bitterly complaining tone:—

"A new tale by Thackeray or Dickens is of more interest to the people than authentic information from Canada or the West Indies, and the catastrophe of the novel in your hand is more absorbing than the fate of the British empire. The people who, in 1687, would not permit a sovereign to drive them, now crouch before a ministry, and silently, though mournfully, adopt this maxim—

"That the cabinet can do no wrong."

Tait is no better pleased with the bill for repealing the Navigation-laws, and, among other reasons, because "it forms a grievous aggression on free-trade principles," and because "it needed so much intriguing, and Court, and female influence, for its success."

The ECLECTIC REVIEW has eleven articles, all of them interesting, and more or less able. "Archdeacon Hare and the English Review," is a notice of the attack of the *English Review* on Archdeacon Hare as the biographer of John Sterling, and one of the founders of the "Sterling Club," and of the reply of the Archdeacon, "whose independence of character offends the votaries of form and advocates of slavery." The *Eclectic* reviewer is "really ashamed and tired" of his brother critic, and defends Mr. Hare in a spirit of generosity which ought to modify the opinion which, it seems, that gentleman now entertains respecting the character of all religious journals. The proposal for the adoption of the system of "tickets of leave for convicts in England," will probably startle most English readers. It emanates from Mr. Bannister, Sheriff of Van Diemen's Land, whose pamphlet is the text of the article:—

"Let it, then, be maturely considered whether all convicts may not be kept advantageously in all respects at home; and let it be seen whether they cannot be managed, more than has been done hitherto, like reasoning beings, for which object, tickets of leave, vigilant inspection, and periodical registrations of conduct, offer means equally cheap and effectual. . . . When the system here advocated was applied substantially in France to the younger criminals, at Mettray and elsewhere, its pre-eminent success constituted an era in penal administration. A similar result has crowned the work, on a larger scale, in Germany."

"The Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Castlereagh" are treated with discrimination, but are represented, as indeed they have been by the press generally, as not revealing the

"Whole truth regarding the matters to which they refer. They consist chiefly of State Papers, and give every transaction a colouring most favourable to the Government. There are blanks in the correspondence; and many documents, not considered creditable to parties so nearly connected with the editor, are no doubt purposely omitted."

The review of the "Memoirs of William Collins, R.A." is spoiled by affectation and inelegance of style. The biographer of Collins, whose "heightened style" is severely dealt with, may surely "laugh" in his turn when he reads such sentences as the following:—

"Besides the higher achievement which biography may reach in the general elucidation and right exposition of a specific, actual human individuality, it has one similar in the more particular elucidation of the outward working—the private and personal, the practically objective, the literary, or artistic development of the one, of whom the given account may occupy itself. . . . The inner life of the very man himself is not made known to us; or at most, of such we glean but slender glimpses. That the painter in question owned aught in this sort, more than ordinarily salient, or apt of determinate general manifestation, is not apparent."

Or this, which is the closing sentence of the paper:—

"To the general reader, the interest of a record supplying such illustration is not far to seek."

"Criminal Law Reform" embraces several topics, among others, the propriety of adding to the staff of public functionaries in this country a "Minister of Justice." "Unreformed Abuses" is full of details which excite an indignation difficult to suppress. The remedy suggested by the writer is contained in his closing paragraph:—

"The great body of the community is becoming increasingly sensible that the plague under which they are perishing, is simple oligarchy; and they will, in our assured belief, consult the highest and permanent interests of the nation and of the throne, by merging every effort for partial improvements in one combined movement for such a measure of Parliamentary reform, as shall make the third branch of the Legislature a full and complete representation of the Commons of Great Britain. This is to cleanse the fountain of legislation. All else is but temporizing policy—the busy treatment of trivial symptoms, and the neglect of the organic and mortal malady."

"Colonization and Colonial Reform," is a bold and able exposure of abuses in another direction. The article on the "Rev. James Shore and the Bishop of Exeter," says of Mr. Shore's recently published pamphlet:—

"It confirms an opinion we have long held, that a man is never so eloquent as when defending himself. It is, by far, the best defence in this case which has yet appeared. . . . We have heard the opinions of

several impartial and competent persons, who knew not the interest we take in the matter; and those opinions agree, that Mr. Shore's pamphlet, so far as argument is concerned, is a perfect annihilation of the Bishop."

The writer wonders "that any man, in sober argument, should contend" that Mr. Shore should pay the costs incurred in the Court of Arches. The London Committee come in for a severe rebuke, which will not be relished any the more from the jaunty air with which it is administered. Of the case generally it is said:—

"We attribute much of the healthy public feeling which exists on this, and all other ecclesiastical questions, to the enlightened, consistent, and devoted teaching of the *Nonconformist* in years gone by, and esteem it providential that that journal commenced its homilies so early, and that the British Anti-state-church Association followed up its teaching with a vigorous course of instruction and agitation. Both the *Nonconformist* and the Anti-state-church Association have been sufficiently vilified by those who ought to have hailed them with joy. But the scene is changed. Their honours have only been kept back, and are now falling thick upon them. Their prospects are daily brightening. Everything conspires to force the Church question on a reluctant Legislature, and a glorious victory is in reserve."

Having exhausted our space, we must pass over the remaining papers, the titles of which are,—*"Kemble's Saxons in England," "The Emigrant Family,"* and *"Ross's Adventures on the Columbia;"* and, for the same reason, we must also defer our notice of other periodicals.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—Mr. Charles Cochrane has forwarded to us a circular he has issued relating to sanitary improvements, &c. We give an extract concerning model lodging-houses, establishments which ought to be centupled:—"I earnestly beg every well-wisher to his fellow-creatures to visit the model lodging-houses for single men, in George-street, Bloomsbury; wherein the residents for 4d. per night have most extensive comforts:—to visit the St. Anne's lodging-house, Compton-street, Soho, where the charge is 3s. per week:—also to visit the houses at Bagnigge-wells, where rooms may be had at 1s. 6d. per week, and houses from 3s. to 6s. per week, and every possible accommodation and comfort:—water, gas, and every essential being included. The Metropolitan-buildings, St. Pancras-road, have accommodation for 110 families, at from 3s. to 6s. per week, with two and three-roomed floors, like the chambers of the Inns of Courts; but with more convenience and with greater cleanliness. The lodging-houses in Charles-street, Drury-lane, Newton-street, Holborn, for servant women, and Peter-street, Westminster, possess every necessary accommodation."

WHITSUN WEEK IN MANCHESTER.—The extent to which people availed themselves of railway facilities last week to make the best use of the holidays is astonishing. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's lines are calculated to have carried to and from Manchester alone (including Sunday-school children) upwards of 40,000 people by their extra trains. On the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line, during the last four days of the week, 12,000 passengers availed themselves of the extra trains; on the East Lancashire line, 13,000 or 14,000; and on the London and North-Western Company's lines, 15,000 to 20,000. And all this was in addition to other opportunities of pleasure and recreation, including the Manchester races, which were visited during the three days by at least 200,000 people.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., the annual meeting of the shareholders of Abney Park Cemetery was held at the London Tavern, when the report for the past year was read, and showed a very satisfactory result of the proceedings of the company. A dividend of six shillings per share was declared, a vote of thanks to the directors was unanimously passed, and the meeting separated well-pleased with the state and prospect of the society.

DEATH OF A BURGLAR.—An inquest was held on Thursday evening, at Charing-cross Hospital, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of James Robertson, aged 18, a well-known burglar. G. Jenkins, school-master, Nassau-street, Soho, said that on that morning, at about half-past one, he was awakened by a noise in the first floor front room, next to where he slept. He got up, and seeing a light through the crevices of the door, thought the house was on fire. Rushing to the door and opening it, he saw the deceased with a lucifer match in his hand. Witness cried "Thieves!" when the deceased dropped the match, ran into the front room, and without an instant's hesitation leaped out of the window. He looked out after him, and saw him sticking on the spikes of the railings in front. The deceased contrived to get off the railings and was crawling away, when a policeman came and took him into custody, and then to the hospital. The deceased got into the house up the spout by the side of the street-door, entering by the window, from which he leaped. Mr. Steggall, house-surgeon, examined the deceased, and found two punctured wounds in the hip and side, the entrails protruding. He died almost immediately. Verdict—"Died from injuries received while escaping through a window."

THE COAST GUARD.—The Commissioners of the Customs have given directions for the discontinuance of the mounted coast guard, and the sale of a large number of horses which have been used in the service on the part of the Crown, is announced to take place.

THE LIVER FOUNDRY, an extensive establishment in Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, with a loss of property estimated at £5,000.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE COMPENSATIONS OF BIBLICAL LEARNING.—Look to the episcopal bench, upon which we shall not find one man of any eminence in biblical scholarship, although there are not wanting men of renown in classical Greek. Is more proof wanting? Look to the history of the living men of most note in this branch of sacred learning. Where is Thomas Hartwell Horne? Fixed in the most expensive city in the world, in a small city parish, with three hundred and six pounds a year, and honoured with the least of all the London prebends, which makes the handsome addition of eleven pounds a year to his income. Therefore his days are given to the British Museum, and to the dreary work of cataloguing. Where is Samuel T. Bloomfield? He is, what he was in 1814, vicar of Bisbrooke, Rutland, with an income of £262 by the year; and a year or two ago there came to pass concerning him one of the strangest things we ever heard of—that he, a clergyman, for whom the richest church in the world has such ample means of providing according to his acknowledged claims, was thrust as a pensioner for £200 a year upon that miserable scanty fund at the disposal of the Government for the use of literary men. Then there is Dr. Samuel Lee. It might have been expected that bishops and chancellors would have hastened to shower benefits and honours upon one who has so long enjoyed the reputation of being the first Biblical Orientalist in this country. But what is the fact? That he was allowed to go on some thirty years without any notice from the Church whatever, deriving his income from entirely extrinsic sources—a poor professorship, aided by superintending the Oriental studies of young missionaries, and by editorial labours for the Bible Society. At length, in his old age, he has obtained an incumbency, affording an income not greatly below that of a middle class tradesman, and which would have availed him much had it come twenty years sooner than it did. George Stanley Faber was more fortunate. He obtained early, through episcopal patronage, about the same benefits that Dr. Lee found only late in life. Rector of Long Newton he became, and rector of Long Newton he remained, until in his old age he was glad to accept the higher advantages which the mastership of Sherburn Hospital offered. He may have seemed fortunate compared with many of his brethren in the afflictions of biblical scholarship, but we must consider what he obtained in connexion with what the Church has the means of bestowing, and with what it does bestow on men of another sort.—*North British Review*.

BARON TRENCK.—The career of Trenck [the Croat noble, whose Memoirs made him famous] had been a dramatic one; but the dénouement was never dreamt of, by either the autobiographer himself, or any of the philosophic men of quality who supped and epigrammatized on the eve of the great convulsion; and Trenck, who played a conspicuous part in the age of Frederick and Maria Theresa, became an unseen supernumerary in the catastrophe of the revolution. On the 7th Thermidor of the year 2 of the Republic, a man of gigantic stature, six feet and a half high at least, appeared before the revolutionary tribunal, charged with being a secret agent of the King of Prussia. This was Trenck, then verging on his seventieth year. "You are accused," said President Herman, "of being implicated in the conspiracy of the despots of Europe against the freedom of the French nation. A letter has been intercepted in which you express yourself in the most equivocal terms on the recent events." "It is false!" said Trenck; "there," continued he, holding up his wrists, "are the scars of my fetters; I have for some time had no dealings with the great who treated me so shamefully. I dare you to repeat the accusation." This made some impression on the president; so, after a pause, he said, "But you were in correspondence with the Emperor Joseph." "I was," said Trenck, "but that was long ago. Allow me to explain—" "It is nearly twelve," said Fouquier Tinville, "and before four o'clock fourteen cases must be decided. There is no time to lose." "No time to lose!" said Trenck, scornfully; "do you call hearing the defence of an innocent man 'losing time'?" I was for more than ten years loaded with chains, when a fortunate chance relieved me, and feeling my restored liberty to be an unspeakable blessing, I resolved to be a useful member of society. I married the daughter of the burgo-master of Aix-la-Chapelle, and devoted myself to trade, military science, and literature. During the years 1744, 5, 6, and 7, I travelled in France and England, and gained the friendship of the great Franklin, the man of Spartan virtue; but the death of the great Maria Theresa—"Take care," said Fouquier Tinville, "how you pronounce the eulogy of crowned heads in the sanctuary of justice." "After the death of the great Maria Theresa," said Trenck with emphasis, "I returned to the Danube, and built my farm-house. Yes, the man whom you accuse of being an aristocrat was the friend of Franklin, and followed the plough in the plain of Zwerbach. Since 1791 I have lived in Paris, and devoted myself to the publication of works of utility. If I have frequented the clubs, it is because, as a foreigner, I could have had no influence." Fouquier Tinville then declared him to be, not only an aristocrat, but to have taken part in the mutiny of the prison of St. Lazare. To which Trenck vainly answered, that for an innocent prisoner to deliver himself from duress vile was in strict accordance with the principle of the Revolution. His hour had come; the guillotine gaped for his neck; and on the same evening Trenck met his doom.—*Paton's Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic*.

MEANS OF BECOMING BROAD-CHESTED.—Muscular exertion tends greatly to establish a permanently fuller state of the chest. The extent to which the chief muscles of the trunk of the body are inserted into, or have their origin from the walls of the chest, is one cause of this. In order that such muscles should act with power, we have to draw in a larger quantity of air than usual; and when we want to make a considerable effort, as in lifting a heavy weight, we have to close the windpipe and detain all this air in the chest. The walls of the chest, the ribs, &c., then, are stiffly supported by this bed of air, like a distended bladder or air-cushion. In this way, the chest can support a great pressure, and forms a firm basis of the vigorous action of the muscles attached to it. When longer continued but not so strenuous efforts are made, as in carrying a more moderate weight for some distance, and even in active walking without any load, a man still keeps his chest more than usually distended; holding the air in for a time exceeding the period of an ordinary breath, and then letting it out to take in a fresh stock of complementary air (to use the term adopted), to give stiffness to his chest. Now this action being frequently repeated, must and does have the effect of establishing a permanently fuller state of the chest. It is, in fact, the rendering a person "broad-chested," the connexion of which with vigour is too striking to be overlooked even by the uninformed, who do not fail to see the fuller condition of the chest, though without an acquaintance with the manner in which it is brought about, or in which it is advantageous. In such vigorous persons, then, the quantity of supplementary air becomes larger, a portion of the complementary space being added to it, and then ordinary respiration takes place on the top of this increased supplementary quantity. That this is true, we may satisfy ourselves by measuring the quantity of air such a person can breathe out and comparing it with that breathed out by a person of sedentary habits. We shall find that the volume of air durably resident in the chest is much larger in the former, the comparison being made between two persons of the same bulk.—*Jeffrey's Statistics*.

SKETCH OF CHANGARNIER.—The jealousy of French officers under Napoleon had become proverbial, and without implying that Changarnier was jealous, yet he never did exhibit that frank comrade-like spirit which marked the intercourse of Lamoricière and Bedeau. If not a better soldier, he was the elder. General Changarnier is one of the most distinguished officers of the Algerian army. His characteristic is intrepid coolness. No peril or difficulty can shake his judgment or excite him. His features are small, and when he was a young man may have been even effeminate, but there is a play of electric quickness over them, such as portraits fail to communicate. Should he be called into action against rebellion, he would be the Claverhouse of the time. His manner is facile and ever gay. He is easy of access, and his speech is characterised by a spice of caustic humour. Yet in temper he is arbitrary, and unbending in the maintenance of authority. By whim, of which he possesses a good deal, he chooses to sent himself among the ultra-democrats, and not unfrequently cracks a joke at the Mountain. Having failed in their efforts to have him deprived of his united command, the opposition refused to allow the demand for his pay. "Very well, gentlemen," pleasantly remarked Changarnier, "if it comes to blows, I must only fight you gratis." The high reputation and the pleasantry of this elderly (for he is not old) soldier, did not, though such combinations usually conciliate, in the least appease the ultra-republican representatives. The seat he had chosen was probably an additional offence. Fearing, they hated him, while their ill-conceived dislike appeared to cause him diversion, on which account they hated him the more. His grotesque pleasantry, "that it would have been as easy to make an emperor as a box of bonbons," was too pungent and too true to be forgiven. It was taken to express a foregone conclusion.—*History of the French National Assembly*.

THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY.—The following extract, from an able and impartial article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the present month, on the war between Austria and Hungary, will be found interesting at the present time:—

"The extent of Hungary, including Transylvania, is above 125,000 square miles; that of Great Britain and Ireland is 122,000, and that of Prussia about 116,000. The population of Hungary, according to the best authority, is nearly fourteen millions; that of England (in 1841) was nearly fifteen millions; that of Prussia about sixteen millions. The population of the kingdom, like that of the empire, is composed of various races, amongst which there are differences of language, religion, customs, and sentiments. Of the 14,000,000 of people who inhabit Hungary, not more than 5,000,000 are Majjars, about 1,262,000 are Germans, 2,311,000 Wallacks, and of the remaining 5,400,000, nine-tenths or more are Slaves. The Slaves are therefore as numerous as the Majjars; and, although these races had at all times combined against foreign enemies, it was probable that they would not unite in a domestic quarrel, as that with Austria might be considered. When a great part of the colonists of the military frontier, chiefly Croats and Serbes, took part against the Government of Hungary, and asserted a Slave nationality as opposed to the Hungarian nationality, it was too hastily assumed, by persons imperfectly informed, that the whole Slavonic population, qualling the Majjars in number, would be available to Austria in the war. But the Slaves of Hungary are a disunited race, divided into nine different tribes, the greater part of which have nothing in common except their origin. Most of these tribes speak languages or dialects which are mutually unintelligible; and the Slaves of different tribes are sometimes obliged to use the Majjar tongue as their only means of communication. Some belong to the Roman Catholic Church, some to the Greek; others are Protestant—Lutheran or Calvinist: and some,

while they have submitted to the see of Rome, retain many of their Greek forms and services, adhere to the Greek calendar, and constitute a distinct communion. The Slovacks of Northern Hungary, numbering 1,600,000, are partly Roman Catholics, partly Protestants, and have no intercourse or community of language or feeling with the Slaves of Southern and Western Hungary, from whom they are separated by the intervention of the Majjar country. The Ruthenes, also in Northern Hungary, are distinct from the Slovacks, occupy a different portion of the slopes and spurs of the Carpathians, and have no connexion with the Slaves on the right bank of the Danube, from whom they are separated by the whole breadth of Hungary and Transylvania at that point—they amount to about 400,000. The Croats, not quite 900,000 in number, are partly Roman Catholics and partly belong to the Greek Church. When religious toleration was established in Hungary, they exercised the power enjoyed by the provincial assembly to exclude Protestants from the country. The Slovaks of Slavonia Proper, and the Rascians of that province and the Banat, amounting respectively to above 800,000, and nearly half a million, are tribes of the Serbe stock, of whom the greater part adhere to the Greek Church, and whose language is different from that of the Croats, the Slovacks, and the Ruthenes. The Bulgarians, about 12,000, the Montenegrins, about 2,000, and the Wends from Styria, about 60,000, are small distinct tribes, speaking different languages, and divided by religious differences. But the whole of these Slavonic tribes have this in common, that they are all animated by a feeling of hatred to the German race; and more than half of the Slave population of Hungary has joined the Hungarians against Austria."

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—On or about the 20th of June is the period spoken of as a probable time when the floating of the tube may be expected to come off.

NEWPORT has been deluged with wretched Irish brought by sea. One vessel brought forty more passengers than the number allowed by its license; and the Mayor has fined the master £200.

THE WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—At Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, the new series of Concerts again attracted a dense crowd, whom the Misses Williams, Miss Dolby, Miss Lucombe, Madlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mr. Reeves, and Herr Pischek, delighted with a series of popular airs, duets, and trios, half of which were vehemently re-demanded. M. Thalberg, Mr. Harper, and other instrumentalists also contributed not a little to the success of this concert.

DANGERS OF GREAT MEN IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.—The derangement of intellect amongst men conspicuous in political movements on the continent, is remarkable. It has for some time been known that the mind of Count Stadion, the author of the new Austrian Constitution, has been affected; and it appears that the same calamity has overtaken General Welden, late Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army. M. Von Beckerath, the influential Prussian Deputy to the Frankfurt Assembly and Member of the Regent's Cabinet; and M. Lesseps, the French envoy to the Roman people.

THE "TIMES" ON MR. HUME'S MOTION.—The *Times* of this morning, after combating the necessity of "theoretical reconstruction of the Legislature," as proposed by Mr. Hume, says:—"The division did not commit the majority against practical and gradual reform; and, if we read aright the Ministerial speeches, such a reform is in contemplation. Of its nature we are ignorant, but as hints of this sort have the invariable effect of stimulating agitation and weakening resistance, we presume that no such hint would have been given but for some corresponding design. Without going to the projects of Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connor, or Mr. Bright, it is easy to point out various emendations and enlargements of the constituency, purifications in the electoral system, and substitutions of the most populous for the most reduced boroughs, which would reform the House *pari passu* with the changing circumstances of the times. Unless some such gradual reform is early initiated by the Government, it may possibly find itself deserted by moderate men, and left to fight its own battles with extreme and revolutionary reformers."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—In reference to the letter of the Bishop of London which we lately published, in which he tells the Rev. T. Mortimer that he "was not at all aware of the fact that the sermon of the London Missionary Society had been customarily preached for many years," the Rev. A. Tidman has published, on behalf of the directors, a statement of the real facts of the case. It appears that for thirty-three years before the translation of the present bishop to the diocese of London, and for seven years afterwards, the London Missionary Society annually enjoyed the use of one of the parish churches of the metropolis; that in May, 1835, the Bishop intimated that the use of St. Bride's for that purpose was contrary to his wish, but that on a deputation from the society waiting upon him, he waived his objections for that year. "From that period to the present, although with the return of every year an application has been made for the use of St. Bride's, or some other parish church, these applications, without a single exception, have proved unsuccessful; and, in every case, the refusal has been founded upon the well-known wishes of the Bishop of the Diocese, which he (the incumbent) did not feel at liberty to oppose." In conclusion, the Directors "although they have no intention to impeach the veracity of the Bishop of London," sarcastically observe:—"It is evident that in making such a statement his lordship must have laboured under that entire failure of memory, and unconsciousness of the past, which, though not beyond the possibility of human infirmity, are happily, for the interest of the society, but of rare occurrence."

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Meetings in favour of Parliamentary and Financial Reform have been held at Walthamstow, Mr. Reuben Dixon in the chair; Luton, Mr. C. H. Lattimore, tenant farmer, and member of the Anti-corn-law League, in the chair; Stratford, Mr. E. Clarke in the chair, and at which 150 workmen in one factory were enrolled as members; Islington, Bishopsgate-street, and Bermondsey. In fact, the society is thoroughly organizing the metropolis and the neighbouring districts. Their success is not so remarkable as the absence of opposition. Thus at the Bishopsgate-street meeting, Mr. Gilpin said he confessed that he indeed went beyond the association, but he would go with them as far as they went. At Bermondsey there were some catechizing Chartists, but no real opposition. Amongst the speakers was Mr. Brontre O'Brien, who said that while he gave every credit to the promoters of the movement, to which he offered no opposition, still he advised the body of the people with which he was identified, to go with them as far as they were prepared to advance, but to go onward and never cease until they had secured to themselves the full enjoyment of their just rights.

THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.—The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, in Manchester, had a long conference on Thursday last with J. Duncan, Esq., a gentleman who, after having been engaged in the unfortunate Niger expedition some years ago, has spent much time in travelling upon the coast and in the interior of Africa. He is firmly convinced that the only possible means of carrying improvement into those countries, and of effectually destroying the slave-trade, will be found in directing the energies of the people towards a profitable cultivation of the soil. Mr. Duncan represents the natives as being of a most imitative turn, and willing to learn. He is about to return to Africa to make the attempt, and proposes to settle at Whydah, in the territory of the King of Dahomy, with whom he is already on terms of friendship. Mr. Duncan represents the land as being capable of producing anything; and as cotton is indigenous, he proposes to apply his chief energy towards improving the quality by careful cultivation, the plant having never hitherto been drawn from its wild state, or received the slightest attention from the people.

THE CITY FRANCHISE BILL.—An amended bill of ten clauses is about to be issued to the members of the City Corporation, "for the regulation of elections in the city of London, connected with the Corporation thereof, and for preserving the peace, good order, and Government of the said city." The clause defining the new qualification of voters is—"Clause 2. That the right of voting for Aldermen, Common Council, or Ward officers for any Ward in the city of London, be vested in every freeman who shall occupy within the said city or the liberties thereof, as owner or tenant, or solely or jointly with any other person or persons, any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, chambers, shop, or other building, and shall be rated at not less than £10 per annum to the police-rate, or to such other rate as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council may determine; and in case of the discontinuance or amalgamation of the police-rate, with any other rate."

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF OLIVER CROMWELL AT ST. IVES.—On Friday last the committee for promoting the Cromwell monument, met at St. Ives; G. H. Davy, Esq., in the chair. Communications were read from various parts of the country, heartily concurring in the object. After much discussion it was resolved to limit the subscription to ONE GUINEA, in order that an additional number of people might participate in the movement; and, to meet the desire of those who wish to subscribe more, each subscriber is at liberty to give for any or all the members of his family. It was then resolved that the Rev. Mr. Holland be requested to visit the chief towns of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, to promote the object by collecting subscriptions. It was further resolved to urge upon the admirers of Cromwell in each town to open subscription lists at once. Though the subscription is limited to one guinea, smaller sums will be received—the desire being to interest a large number in this effort to do an act of justice to the memory of the Protector. The character of the proposed monument, it was resolved, must depend upon the amount of money raised. Upwards of £60 was collected in the room, and the committee separated. All communications to be addressed to T. B. Ulph, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdon.

A FORTUNATE PURCHASE.—Some time since a brig, at present called the "Carleton," was put up for public sale at the London-dock, and was purchased by Mr. Scott, a chain lighterman, residing at Wapping, for the sum of £750. After undergoing considerable repairs at the New Crane-wharf, Wapping, the vessel put to sea under Captain Bacon, who had become part owner. After leaving port it was found necessary to put in at Hartlepool, where, whilst the vessel was undergoing some repairs at the interior part of the bulkhead, 16,000 Spanish dollars were found secreted in a place purposely hollowed out for the reception of the precious deposit. The dollars, as our reporter was informed, are of an old mintage, and very pure silver. When or by whom the treasure was deposited it is impossible to guess; but, at all events, Captain Bacon has reason to congratulate himself on the successful result of his first short voyage in the "Carleton." The vessel, it is said, was originally engaged in the slave-trade off the coast of Guinea, and the treasure so curiously discovered was probably the ill-gotten gains of some of the heartless wretches engaged in that abominable traffic.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Nichol Luxmoore, son of the Dean of St. Asaph, and a student at Cambridge, has been accidentally killed near Fulbourne, in the vicinity of the city. He and another young man, Mr. Stuart, were riding on horseback; a race was proposed and begun; Mr. Stuart suddenly missed his companion, and looking back saw him lying on his back in the road: his horse seems to have stepped into a rut and thrown the rider on his head. Mr. Luxmoore died in a few minutes.

[Advertisement.]—THE TOOTH-ACHE.—This pain seems designed to call our attention to the decay going on in the teeth, and warns us to see to their preservation. When teeth are partially decayed, to touch them with food often causes intense pain. Unmasticated substances are, therefore, passed into the stomach, and indigestion, and its attendant pains, soon ensue. By filling decayed teeth with Brande's Enamel, which hardens shortly after it has been placed in the cavity, the decay may be checked, the teeth rendered painless, and mastication be duly performed with comfort.

GLEANINGS.

A new machine has been invented for making printing types. The ordinary mode of casting is superseded, and the letters are cut out of a hard and durable metal, by means of powerful pressure and the use of steel dies.

Garibaldi, the Roman commander, is described as a most picturesque warrior, the ideal of a brigand—eminently handsome, with a red blouse, broad belt full of pistols, dark wide-brimmed hat, and green feather.

An auxiliary to the Lancashire Public School Association has been established in Liverpool.

It is said that the Hungarian leader Kossuth has appointed his sister general superintendent of the military hospitals, and that she has published an address, calling on all ladies to join her in her work of charity.

William H. Mitchell, brother of the Irish exile, John Mitchell, has been appointed a clerk in the Home Department at Washington, U.S.

JENNY LIND.—The *Journal des Débats* of Tuesday says:—"Mlle. Jenny Lind is at this moment in Paris. This very day (Tuesday) she has taken out her passports for Sweden, her native country; and it appears certain that the marriage, about which there has been so much idle talk in England, is definitively broken off."

"How many turnpikes do you think," asks the *Daily News*, "there were in London? Ten or fifteen will probably be guessed. The real number is one hundred and sixty! exclusive of the gates upon the bridges."

The *Daily News* condemns making our gaols so handsome: "Ask some of the miserable creatures who live under the shadow of Wakefield New Gaol, and who feel its grandeur insult their wretchedness—and they will tell you how it occupies their thoughts, and tempts them with its seductions."

A hitherto unknown race of people has, it is said, been discovered in the interior of Africa. They occupy the kingdom of Bari. They are black in colour, and very tall, but destitute of the usual negro features.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.—The nations that call themselves Christian expend annually £30,000,000 in preparing to destroy each other in war, and about £600,000 for preaching the gospel to the heathen.

A quantity of counterfeit shillings are now in circulation. Being but clumsy specimens of the art of coining, it will be easy for the public, thus cautioned, to be on its guard.

Dr. John Webster (*Medical Times*) remarks: How frequent is lunacy in Paris. During the 1st revolution a great number lost their reason; the bouleversement produced a most lamentable effect; and the same thing happened in former times. In Napoleon's reign there were at one time fifteen Louis Eighteenth in the Bicêtre."

When a person wishes to salute another in Thibet, he uncovers his head, puts out his tongue, and scratches his right ear.

ANOTHER H.B.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser* speaks of a noble and unaccountable H.B., who is always drawing his own caricature, and then burlesquing that.

BIRTHS.

May 23, at Kimbolton, the wife of Mr. HENRY HEMMING, of Foley-terrace, Pentonville, of a daughter.

May 31, at Hither-green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. SPRING RICE, of a son and heir.

June 1, Mrs. FREDERIC DOULTON, of Kennington-common, of a son.

June 1, at 1, Drummond-place, City-road, Mrs. ROBERT RAE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 30, at the New-road Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. B. Godwin, D.D., the Rev. C. SMITH, of Whitechurch, Hants, to MARY, second daughter of Mr. J. HALL, builder, of Oxford.

May 31, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the father of the bride, Mr. JAMES S. BROOKS, of Spital-square, to CAROLINE EMMA, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. TOWNLEY, of High-bury-place.

DEATHS.

May 20, at his residence, 32, Rye-lane, Peckham, in his 75th year, Mr. NATHANIEL STOCK, for fifty-two years clerk of the Bank of England.

May 24, at Romsey, aged 91, SARAH SHERRY. She was a member of the Abbey Chapel church in that town fifty-one years, and was carried to her grave by six of her grandsons.

May 25, at his residence, 81, Hatton-garden, aged 78, Mr. JAMES MUSTON, deeply regretted by his family and friends, and beloved by all who knew him. He was for many years a deacon of the Independent church in Fetter-lane, London.

May 27, at Paris, JOSEPH HENRY BLAKE, third Baron Wallscourt.

May 28, at Newington-place, Kennington, aged 80 years, W. HIGGS, Esq.

May 28, at Ealing, MARY ANN, wife of G. CRUIKSHANK, artist, of Amwell-street, Pentonville.

May 28, in his father-in-law's house, Mr. John Williams, of King-street, Carmarthen, in his 27th year, the Rev. JOHN SAUNDERS HUGHES, Baptist minister, and the faithful pastor of the church at Mount Pleasant, Swansea. As a minister he was thoroughly devoted to his work, and riveted to his flock. His dissolution is deeply felt by his bereaved widow, and a large circle of friends.

May 31, at Harrow School, aged 17, the Hon. FRANCIS, second son of Lord ASHLEY.

June 2, at Loughborough, aged 23, ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. T. F. WADDINGTON. Her end was peace.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Fimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

At the latter part of last week, the English Funds manifested some symptoms of decline, but for the past two days the market has been exceedingly firm and steady. The aspect of events, and the state of the country at home, would warrant, we think, a considerable rise in the price of most of our English Securities; and, but for the state of the Continent, we think such a rise would soon be attempted. The absence of any new complication there has operated chiefly to produce the present favourable state of the market. Since our last, Consols have risen more than 1 per cent., and other securities in proportion. The Unfunded Debt has been steady, and Bank Stock has been higher.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	91 3/4	90 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	92 1/4	92 3/4
Cons. for Acct.	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 3/4
3 per Ct. Red.	89 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	90 3/4	90 3/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Annuities...	250	—	—	251 1/2	252	250
India Stock ..	195 3/4	193 1/4	194 1/4	—	195	195
Bank Stock ..	47 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	45 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.
Excheq. Bills..	69 pm.	67 pm.	70 pm.	71 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds ..	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 1/2	8 5-16	8 1/2	8 9-16
Long Annuity.	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 1/2	8 5-16	8 1/2	8 9-16

The fortnightly settlement of Account in the Foreign Market was attended with one or two failures. Mexican Bonds have greatly declined, though no unfavourable news has been received concerning the investment. The decline has been from 32 1/2 to 29 1/2. Russian Bonds, and Dutch, are more buoyant. Spanish Securities are firmer, but Portuguese are heavy.

The Share Market has fluctuated with the Stocks, and consequently has shown more favourably for the past day or two. Little business, however, has been done, and the summary of railway intelligence comprises few facts of interest. A special meeting of the shareholders of the Fleet-wood, Preston, and West Riding Junction, has been held, and a committee of inquiry appointed. The first Report of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company's committee was adopted at the adjourned meeting, when a further adjournment to the 15th proximo was agreed to in the expectation that the committee would then be enabled to present their final report. At the special meeting of the Caledonian Company the shareholders sanctioned the purchase of the Wishaw and Coltness Line, and the lease of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct. The forfeiture of shares in arrears was also agreed to, and the directors' proposal for borrowing £200,000 was carried by a considerable majority. The Eastern Counties meeting was adjourned to make further arrangements for the election of directors, since when the investigating committee have twice met, and, pursuant to the powers vested in them by the proprietors, have selected eight names to be submitted to the shareholders for confirmation on the 15th inst. All the parties are said to be thoroughly practical men and well qualified for their duties. The proposed agreement for an amalgamation between the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Lancaster and Preston Companies has been confirmed by the respective shareholders, and the directors have been authorized to take the necessary measures for carrying the contract into effect.

In Mark Lane, on Monday, the market was dull, but prices remained the same as last week.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	92 1/4	Brazil	77 1/2
Do. Account ..	92 1/4	Equador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	92 1/4	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent..	50
3 1/2 New	91 1/4	French 3 per cent..	56 1/2
Long Annuities ..	8 9-16	Granada	3 1/2
Bank Stock	195	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new	29 1/2
India Stock	250	Portuguese	27 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	104 1/2
June	43s.	Spanish 5 per cent..	17
India Bonds.....	70s.	Ditto 3 per cent..	33 1/2
		Ditto 4 1/2 per cent..	34

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